



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-132  
Tuesday  
13 July 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-132

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13 July 1993

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## Burundi

### New Prime Minister Interviewed on Economic Policy

LD1207155993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Interview with Sylvie Kinigi, prime minister of Burundi, by Assane Diop; place and date not given; from the "Afrique Midi" program—recorded]

[Text] [Kinigi] I was extremely surprised to be appointed prime minister. As you know, there are not many women prime ministers in Africa. I must be the only one now. There were probably some in the past, one in the Central African Republic, and one in Uganda. These were precedents but I was extremely surprised and I believe that this is a pleasant surprise for Burundian women first, but for African women too.

[Diop] Madam, your profile is that of an economist. You were in charge of the management of structural adjustment in the previous government. What will your priorities be?

[Kinigi] We will immediately attempt to speed up the preparation of the sixth five-year plan. We already had a plan which was drawn up by the outgoing government; we should try to update it to take into account the priorities of the party which won the elections, and its promises to the people. The elected president promised to continue the program of structural adjustment. He made this choice, and I believe that there was no real alternative in this domain since economic stability is essential to guarantee political stability.

[Diop] You mentioned the new president's promises in the economic sphere. What impact may these promises have for the Burundian people in the social and employment sphere if they are implemented?

[Kinigi] In the social sphere he has promised, for example, to strengthen the strategy of repatriating of refugees which will probably have an impact on public finances, and he will initiate a policy of general amnesty which should have a very positive impact in the social sphere but which may not have a great impact on public finances. It is more on the level of the tax relief that he promised in order to encourage investments and commercial activities, which we will attempt to adapt to the context of the adjustment program, that there will be an impact...

[Diop] Since Burundi became independent the main issue has been tribal divisions. The new head of state has attempted to bridge tribal differences by appointing a Tutsi prime minister, in your person. Will a strengthening of national unity also be a cornerstone of your policy?

[Kinigi] The strengthening of national unity is essential to create an environment likely to guarantee political

stability and also economic development. This being said I believe that the president-elect showed his determination to work in that direction by appointing a Tutsi prime minister; that is, a prime minister from a tribe different from his own. What is much more important is the action program which will be launched to build solid foundations for this unity.

[Diop] Madam Prime Minister, what are the main priorities of your foreign policy, bearing in mind that there are very close links between what may happen in Zaire or Rwanda and what may happen in Burundi?

[Kinigi] The situation in neighboring countries has a major impact, on the political as well as on the economic level, in Burundi. We will strive to improve as much as we can, to support as much we can the search for democracy in these countries, in Zaire as well as with the Rwandan Government. We have the feeling that they may also witness an experiment to be followed.

[Diop] How do you rate the way your predecessors managed?

[Kinigi] He was a highly regarded prime minister, who greatly contributed to the preparation of the democratic process, and greatly contributed to the changes in the economic sphere, not only at the sectorial level but also at the macroeconomic level. He was a prime minister who also greatly contributed to strengthening Burundi's credibility with our partners on a bilateral as well as on a multilateral level.

[Diop] So your assessment is globally positive?

[Kinigi] Yes, it is.

### Final Results of Legislative Elections Announced

EA0907202193 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Constitutional Court Chairman Gerard Niyungeko today announced the final results of the 29 June 1993 legislative elections. The few irregularities noted here and there had no effect whatsoever on the final results of the legislative elections. Here are the final results of the number of seats won by the Unity and National Progress Party [UPRONA] and the Front for a Democratic Burundi [FRODEBU]: [passage omitted]

[Begin Niyungeko recording] The number of registered voters is 2,360,090. The number of voters was 2,156,659 or 91.38 percent. Of all the registered voters, the number of voters who voted in favor of one of the lists of candidates is 2,111,724 or 97.91 percent. [figures as heard]

The number of votes won by UPRONA lists is 461,691, or 21.86 percent of the voters.

The number of votes won by Sahwanya [Uniting—the nickname of the FRODEBU party] is 1,532,106, or 72.55 percent of the voters.



The number of votes won by the People's Reconciliation Party lists is 30,251, or 1.43 percent of the voters.

The number of votes won by People's Party lists is 24,372, or 1.15 percent of the voters.

The number of votes won by Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development party lists is 26,519, or 1.25 percent of the voters.

The number of votes won by Burundi People's Rally party lists is 35,932, or 1.70 percent of the voters.

The number of votes won by the list of independent candidates in the mayorship of Bujumbura is 853, or 0.94 percent of the constituency's voters. [passage omitted] In the mayorship of Bujumbura, including votes from abroad, UPRONA has won two seats and FRODEBU has won two seats.

In brief, the UPRONA party has won a total of 16 seats and FRODEBU has won a total of 65 seats. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Central African Republic

#### Opposition Expresses 'Fears' Over Kolingba Appointments

AB1007124693 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 93

[Text] Abel Goumba, a candidate of the upcoming presidential elections in Central African Republic, is currently visiting Paris. He expressed fears over possible excesses in the August presidential elections in his country. Abel Goumba based his fears on the recent appointments made by General Andre Kolingba at the head of the Supreme Court and within the government led by Enoch Derant-Lakoue. Here is Abel Goumba talking to Mohammed Issoufou Saliyou in Paris:

[Begin recording] [Goumba] We are not contesting the date of 22 August. We only fear, with the measures that have just been taken by Gen. Kolingba, that these elections would not take place transparently, calmly, and peacefully. Quite recently, Gen. Kolingba appointed his former prime minister to head the Supreme Court, and also he appointed a well known torturer, General Grelombe—a real nightmare for the opposition—to head the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Public Security. This Grelombe, who does not care two hoots about acting against the opposition, will certainly not hesitate to deliberately provoke disturbances in order either to cancel the elections or make decisions in violation of the electoral process. There lies our worry.

[Saliyou] What, in your opinion, should be done today to avoid any excesses?

[Goumba] What should be done—and this is perhaps a suggestion—is that all candidates for the legislative and

presidential elections should sign a pact that all those who lose should democratically accept the verdict of the people. [end recording]

### Congo

#### Opposition Activists Protest, Call For New Elections

AB1307094693 Paris AFP in English 0601 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Brazzaville, July 13 (AFP)—Four civilians were killed as armed militants of the opposition rampaged through Congo's capital Monday [12 July], hospital sources said. The deaths were revealed at the end of two days of shooting and looting by groups of armed youths whose political leaders have demanded that President Pascal Lissouba dismiss the government and call new elections.

The four fatalities—one of whom was a doctor at Brazzaville's University Hospital Centre—brings to 19 the toll of people killed since the opposition took to the streets in protest over what it claimed were irregularities in the parliamentary elections that ended June 6.

Opposition supporters wearing paratroopers' uniforms fired into the air for 30 minutes in central Brazzaville Monday [12 July] near the state radio station, causing panic among pedestrians and office workers. Informed sources said that the two-day rampage in the capital's suburbs had forced more than 700 families to seek refuge in the city centre.

The families—all dependants of supporters of President Pascal Lissouba—were taken in government vehicles from the opposition strongholds of Baongo and Makelekele and given food and shelter in the Palais du Peuple, said the source.

Defence Minister General Raymond Damase N'Gollo was trying to broker an agreement with the opposition, sources said Monday. But the opposition's official line is that the newly-appointed government headed by General Joachim Yhombi-Opango must resign. The opposition contends the government is "illegal."

#### Situation 'Still Tense'

AB1307094093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Excerpts] The situation is still tense and deadlocked in Brazzaville with nights shattered by shooting despite a seemingly calm atmosphere. Casualties have been reported but we can neither confirm nor deny these since comments differ but it is certain that some areas of the Congolese capital have been abandoned residents due to the total insecurity there. The exodus of the people of Baongo and Makelekele district towards other areas has been so great in the last hours that the republican authorities have been called upon to take action. Rest

centers and camps have been arranged for the victims in order to save some human lives. On 11 July, the prime minister visited one of the centers located at the People's Palace. Right now, the political authorities have begun negotiations in total silence and discretion so let us wait and see. [passage omitted]

In Pointe Noire, the Association for Development led by Mr. Marcel Pkepelou, called for calm yesterday during a meeting with the regional authorities and their sympathizers. [passage omitted] Reliable sources said that people are going about their normal business and students are going to school. Also, a member of parliament, Mr. Albert Ontsiai, who was abducted and jailed by the Opposition Coalition in Baongo district, was also released last night. [passage omitted]

#### **Lissouba Comments on Opposition Demands, Violence**

*AB1207161393 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 11 Jun 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Ever since winning the presidential elections in Congo in August last year, President Pascal Lissouba has been having something of a rough ride. Lissouba was backed by former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, but he turned his back on Lissouba when his party wasn't offered enough seats on the cabinet. Sassou-Nguesso went on to form an opposition alliance with Bernard Kolelas' party, and they competed in last month's elections on a common platform. They lost, but cried foul, and are demanding a rerun. The situation has been violent at times, with barricades and tanks in the capital, Brazzaville, and at least 10 people have been killed. Yesterday, the president announced he was appointing a commission to mediate between the government and the opposition. Well, this afternoon we spoke to President Pascal Lissouba. On the line to Brazzaville, Heba Saleh asked the president what other concessions he was offering the opposition.

[Begin recording] [Lissouba] I think we cannot say that it is really a concession. It is my duty to try to keep peace, social peace in my country. And to do so I am thinking by what means I can do so.

[Saleh] Well, they are demanding now that you rerun the elections, that you dissolve the government and the National Assembly. Are you going to give in to these demands?

[Lissouba] No. Not at all.

[Saleh] So what offers are you going to make to them to bring about national reconciliation?

[Lissouba] I have to try to let them agree. You know, we cannot speak about national reconciliation with people who have guns, who organize gangs. Democracy is under

the ballot box. Democracy is to discuss. Democracy is not in the streets, with guns, with war arms.

[Saleh, interrupting] Now, tell me, Mr. Lissouba, do you feel personally betrayed by former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso who, after all, gave you his support when you got elected and now has withdrawn his support from you? Do you feel personally betrayed by this?

[Lissouba] Please, don't reverse the things. Denis Sassou-Nguesso did not give me support. I can tell without shame that during the national conference I helped him, because he has been in a very bad situation, and we helped him. Now, thanks to his money, he has bought guns, war guns. It is not guns for hunting. It is guns for war. It is bombs.

[Saleh] Are you saying that you feel betrayed by him? After all, after you were elected you said that you were not going to investigate him.

[Lissouba] We want peace in our country. If he is ready to say that okay, let us go to the peace. I am ready to trade with him. But not while he is with guns and he says that okay, let us go and discuss. I keep my guns and you, you have your hands on your head. Let me do my best with the police, with the Armed Forces, to try to do what we have to do. And, we have no means. He has a lot of means, because he gets money from outside or from himself because all has been stolen—our money—from the country. The country is not organized. It has not been built.

[Saleh] But President Lissouba, why don't you just have Mr. Sassou-Nguesso arrested?

[Lissouba] Ah, this is another problem. Let me organize myself. I cannot arrest him like that and make a bloody country. It is not what I need. I want security to come again. We reduce the tension, we reduce the pressure against the population and after that we can see what we can do. [end recording]

#### **Equatorial Guinea**

##### **Mbasogo Holds News Conference, Explains Democratic Process**

*AB1207164593 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea  
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has welcomed the political maturity shown by the people during his recent official tour of the country to brief them on the democratic process under way since the introduction of the multiparty system. At a news conference with national and international reporters, the head of state and founding chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, expressed optimism about the reaction of the people who, once again, showed their political maturity and their understanding of the present multiparty system. President Mbasogo explained that the extension of the transition government's term of office

was to help create a favorable atmosphere for political parties so that they can get actively involved in this democratic and multiparty undertaking.

Answering a question on the alleged violation of the provisions of the national pact by the government, the president stated that there was the need for goodwill on the part of the government and political parties for the effective implementation of the pact. He then admitted that no human undertaking is free of mistakes and shortcomings and pointed out that no significant violation of the pact had been observed. President Mbasogo also stated that the national pact monitoring commission is working hard to detect any such violation. [passage omitted]

The head of state described as unfounded reports that (Anabon) Island has been neglected, stressing that during his term of office, the brothers on the island in question have always benefited from various aid programs according to the available resources. He pledged to visit the island in line with his contacts with the people during this democratic process.

In his capacity as coordinator of the democratic process and promoter of the prevailing peace, order, and tranquility, the president answered in detail all questions put to him, to inform the national and international communities on the country's democratic process. He also pledged to lead the country to political, economic, and sociocultural development for the benefit of Equatorial Guinea's present and future generations.

### Gabon

#### Party for Progress Selects Presidential Candidate

AB1207113093 Dakar PANA in English 0936 GMT  
12 Jul 93

[Text] Libreville, 12 Jul (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The opposition Gabonese Party for Progress on Sunday [11 July] designated its leader, Mr Pierre Louis Agondjo Okawe, to be its candidate in the December 1993 presidential election. Agondjo Okawe, who was selected by his party's extraordinary congress in Libreville over the week-end, became the sixth declared candidate for the two-round election, to be held on 5 December and 19 December.

Others are: Pierre Maganga Moussavou (Social Democratic Party), Antoine Meyo-Mi-Ntoutoume, a former airline pilot, Jules Aristide Bourdes Ogouliguende, a former speaker, Alexandre Sambat, who was Gabon's ambassador to the United States and Leon Mebiame, who served as prime minister. The incumbent president, Mr Omar Bongo, has not declared his intentions, although his party, the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDC) wants him to stand. He has been re-elected three times since he came to power in 1967.

Speaking after his nomination, Mr Agondjo Okawe suggested that the 14 opposition parties should field only two presidential candidates in the forthcoming election.

Mr Agondjo, who was born at Omboue in Western Gabon's Ogooue-Maritime Province, holds a law degree from the Lille (France) Faculty of Law and Economic Science. He was once a barrister.

### Zaire

#### Statement Issued on Kivu Officer Appointment

LD1207220093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1900 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] We have received the statement which I am going to read out to you from the deputy prime minister's office for the interior and for traditional affairs.

The deputy prime minister's office for the interior is filled with indignation about the campaign currently being waged by some of the inhabitants of northern Kivu against the appointment of officers to head the troubled areas of Masisi and Walikale in northern Kivu, although these appointments are indeed in accordance with the need, many times expressed, to bring under control all those, military and civilian, who are perturbing public order in those areas, in order to create the conditions for a peaceful and just settlement of ethnic and nationality questions in that part of the country.

The deputy prime minister's office for the interior and traditional affairs states that the officers appointed were appointed at the suggestion of the Ministry of National Defense, in accordance with criteria worked out by the minister and connected with their mission to preserve order and to pacify the area, and that the regional origins of those officers are not all those that the champions of disinformation have tried to make them out to be.

The deputy prime minister's office for the interior considers that faced with the dramatic and bloody situation in certain zones of northern Kivu, and faced with the sustained inability of the local civilian authorities to deal with it, the government is responsible for restoring order and security, and repressing all acts of vandalism carried out by either civilians or troops. This is the justification for the provisional appointment of higher officers with competence in administrative affairs and in the preservation of public order as zonal commissioners for Masisi and Walikale. The vice prime minister's office for the interior calls on all persons who love peace, justice and humanity, to contribute to this effort to bring peace to our Zairean brothers and sisters, and to the foreigners living in northern Kivu.

#### Soldiers Loot Market, Kill 16 Near Ugandan Border

AB0907221293 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 9 Jul 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]



[Text] For some time now there's been trouble in Zaire's eastern areas. There have been reports of anti-Mobutu rebels on the move and also of ethnic clashes. This week it was announced that more Zairian soldiers would be sent to the region to try and contain the growing insecurity. But if reports reaching the Ugandan capital, Kampala, are accurate, then the local people might not welcome such reinforcements. As it seems, soldiers have been on the rampage in the town of Kasindi, near the Uganda border. From Kampala, Eppajar Ojulu telexed this report [read by announcer]:

Reports say that at least 16 people were killed this week in Kasindi market, which is on the Uganda-Zaire border, when Zairian troops opened fire at people trying to prevent them from looting. A journalist who spoke to traders at the border area of Buera on the Ugandan side of the border quoted the traders as saying that on Tuesday [6 July] the soldiers attacked the market and started a looting spree. The journalist, who spoke to me by telephone from Kasese, said the traders told him that 16 people were gunned down, while many others were injured in the stampede that followed. The stampede splashed over into Uganda's border post of Buera as the soldiers pursued the traders for the goods. When the traders finally managed to cross into Uganda, the Ugandan police at the border opened fire to scare the soldiers back into Zaire.

The goods at Kasindi market are usually supplied by Ugandan traders, who confirmed that they lost money

and goods worth millions of shillings. One of the victims was quoted as saying that a contingent of about 15 Zairian soldiers, each with a beer bottle in one hand and a rifle in the other, invaded the market. The Ugandan authorities at the border district of Kasese confirmed that some traders had complained that they had been robbed of their property while in Zaire. One official said she was compiling a list of the names of the complainants to be presented to the Zairian consul general in Kasese for compensation.

#### **New Coalition CFCD Formed in Kinshasa 8 Jul**

*AB1007120093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 0700  
GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] A new political platform has been formed. It is called the Coalition of Christian Forces for the Defense of Democracy [CFCD]. The protocol agreement was signed yesterday in Kinshasa at the premises of the Voix du Zaire.

The CFCD aims at defending democracy on the basic principles of Christian humanism. To this end, this party has as its assigned mission to restore the republican and democratic values. Mr. (Sessanga), deputy minister and chairman of the Renovated Christian Democrat Party, was elected as spokesman of the coalition and in this capacity, he will give a news conference tomorrow at 1000 at the Voix du Zaire.

## Djibouti

### Opposition Condemns Government Raids Against Refugees

AB1207154093 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT  
12 Jul 93

[Text] Djibouti, 12 Jul (AFP)—On 12 July, Mohamed Ahmed Issa, United Djibouti Opposition Front (FUOD) chairman accused Djibouti Government forces of having launched raids in Djibouti on 9 July aimed at "forcibly recruiting and brigading" Somali and Ethiopian refugees into the Army.

In a statement sent to AFP, Mohamed Ahmed Issa, alias Cheiko, affirmed that the Gendarmerie launched searches and raids in two suburbs in the capital on 9 July. According to the statement, the raids also served to repopulate villages in Tadjourah district, which had been cleared out following the offensive launched by the Djibouti Army against positions of Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy guerillas.

FUOD calls for "vigilance on the part of the international and national community against repressive acts meted out to Ethiopian and Somali refugees, which are against inalienable human rights," the statement added.

## Somalia

### SNA Issues Communique, Vows To Continue Fighting

AB1207173193 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT  
12 Jul 93

[Text] London, 12 Jul (AFP)—The Somali National Alliance (SNA), chaired by General Farah Aidid, said today in a communique issued in London, that it "will continue the fight until the last United Nations soldier departs." The communique reported the death of 100 people following an attack on SNA targets in Mogadishu.

According to the communique, the "barbarous and cowardly" raid launched by United Nations Operation Somalia (UNOSOM) forces has "erased all hope of restoring stability to Mogadishu."

"We are no longer obliged to have contacts with UNOSOM officers in Mogadishu," the communique added. It went on to accuse the American troops of wanting "to carry out their own genocide and massacre of the Somali people."

### Helicopter Gunships Target Interior Minister's Residence

AB1207134593 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT  
12 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, July 12 (AFP)—Four journalists were missing, feared killed, in Mogadishu on Monday [12 July] after a crowd mobbed them following an attack

by U.N. forces on supporters of fugitive Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. The missing journalists were photographers working for the REUTERS and ASSOCIATED PRESS news agencies and members of a REUTERS television team, another of whom was reportedly wounded. The driver for the REUTERS team said he saw people stoning the journalists and then heard shooting.

Earlier, American Cobra helicopter gunships with missiles swooped on a district near the Digfer Hospital, targeting the house of General Aidid's "interior minister" Abdi Mohamed Awale. They also attacked the headquarters of Aidid's political movement, the United Somali Congress (USC). Witnesses said at least one Somali was killed and many were injured in the raids. An angry crowd carrying guns and throwing stones attacked journalists who were heading for the scene at the request of a USC official. [passage omitted]

### Reporters Allegedly Attacked

LD1207112593 Rome RAI Teletext in Italian  
1050 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] Five people were killed in Mogadishu after a UN forces' bombardment against Abdi Keibdid's headquarters. He is General Aidid faction's "interior minister." According to unconfirmed sources, the victims are an English journalist, a German photographer, a Kenyan TV technician, and two other people in a car. They were trying to reach the bombed area. The car was allegedly surrounded by a crowd. After stones had been thrown, somebody opened fire with rifles on the five passengers, killing them.

### 4 Confirmed Dead

LD1207124993 Rome RAI Teletext in Italian  
1231 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Four journalists, not three, were killed this morning after a crowd attacked them, Italian journalists told ANSA in Somalia. According to the sources, the victims are two British REUTER reporters—Os Maina and Dan Eldon—German photographer Hansi Kraus, and Kenyan television technician Anthony Makareri. [passage omitted] The TG3 Italian journalist who had been reported as missing after the clash is all right.

### Ali Mahdi Addresses Nation, Encourages Stability

EA1207212293 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] Addressing the Somali people everywhere through the mass media, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Republic of Somalia, said: If we evaluate the present situation of Somalia and its people, we would realize the weight of our responsibility to wholeheartedly call for constant mutual consultations toward pacifying and

uniting the fraternal Somali people in cooperation with United Nations Operation Somalia [UNOSOM-II] leaders and operatives.

The president said it was unfortunate that killings and robbery perpetrated by people engineering more communal strife under the aegis of the criminal antipeace clique had broken out in Mogadishu and on the roads leading out of it. The president said it was the duty of every knowledgeable person to advise and to work against all acts detrimental to public order, security, general disarmament, national reconstruction. He said it was also everyone's duty to reeducate those misled into causing problems for themselves, their people, their country, and even others, by inciting the fraternal people against each other instead of participating in the multifaceted development initiated in the country.

It will be a sad situation and also proof of our shortsightedness if we allow ourselves once again to be manipulated by a clique into mindlessly shedding fraternal blood, said Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia. The president called on all knowledgeable Somalis, elders, religious leaders, intellectuals, the youth, and the political organizations and community organizations to counter the terrorist bandit acts, some of which were politically targeting the Somali people back into the ugly incidents they had surmounted.

The president called on every community responsibly to advise its misled youths and errant adults and for all to participate in the Restore Hope Program for the common good of the Somali nation.

Referring to UNOSOM-II, the president said the Somali people eagerly awaited the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement. If any part of that agreement was taken lightly, the result would be further problems, which could only be prevented by implementing the articles of the agreement, giving priority to those most useful to the community drowned in suffering.

The president proposed in his address the following:

1. To start a general weapons collection countrywide as the key to peace for the Somali people.
2. To start the reconstruction program, which will prove to the Somali people the seriousness of the promised Operation Restore Hope, which has been delayed. It is certain that this will resolve much of the disorder in the country.
3. To implement the honest advice of knowledgeable Somalis on coordinating the ideas and work of UNOSOM-II and the wishes of the Somali people.

The president stressed that such actions and others would surely have paved the way towards settling the Somali problems, while we were vigorously pursuing ways of answering the needs of the Somali people.

The president said most of the problems had been created by a few unwise antipeace people beyond hope of reeducation. In conclusion, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed confidently called on wise Somalis to jointly oppose destabilization and to work with the leaders and operatives of UNOSOM-II. He also confidently told the UNOSOM-II leaders that the Somali people were awaiting the quick implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement in order to contain the crisis which has come to the notice of the country and the world.



**Mandela Returns 13 Jul, Comments on Clinton, Right Wing***MB1307153193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says President Bill Clinton has assured him he'll do everything in his power to help restore the South African economy.

Speaking on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, Mr. Mandela said his pleas for assistance in restoring the economy had been successful and that several prominent American businessmen had indicated they intended visiting South Africa soon to look at investment possibilities. Referring to reports that the ANC was considering demands for an Afrikaner volkstaat [Afrikaner people's state], Mr. Mandela said his organization was not indifferent to minority fears; however, it was not in favor of an independent state within South Africa.

He said it should nevertheless be possible to resolve rightwing fears in a regional context.

**Views Positive Reaction to Aid Requests***MB1007063993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says American President Bill Clinton has reacted positively to requests for assistance in securing funds for South Africa from the World Bank and the international community. Speaking in Los Angeles he said, however, that any new aid or investment should wait until a democratic government was in power. He said foreign investors would steer clear of South Africa unless the tide of violence was brought under control.

**ANC Department Issues Statement on NP 'Red Scare Tactics'***MB1207133593 Johannesburg SABA in English 1251 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] The African National Congress finds the red scare tactics used by President de Klerk at the NP's [National Party] youth congress hypocritical in the extreme. Clearly the NP is deeply concerned about their poor showing in recent opinion polls. Despite their propaganda efforts to try and distance themselves from apartheid, the legacy it has bequeathed SA [South Africa] is so evident that the overwhelming majority of South Africans recognise that there is no "new" NP but only the old NP under new colours, having cynically stolen Namibia's symbols of liberation.

With the election day firmly set for the 27th of April 1994, the NP is returning to the red bashing tactics of the P W Botha era. Ironically this only confirms what the

ANC has been saying all the time; the true character of the National Party has not changed at all.

The African National Congress will most definitely not allow President de Klerk to lecture us with the traditional "baasskap" [bosses'] attitude of the NP about who our political allies should be. It was not the South African Communist Party that forcefully removed more than three million people under apartheid legislation. It was the NP that destroyed our country's educational and health system. It was the NP's security forces who stood idly by when the thugs of the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] stormed the World Trade Centre only three weeks ago, and assaulted women and black people at whim. And it is President de Klerk himself, who, in July 1994 hands over special awards to such well-known international defenders of apartheid as Mr Stuart Weaving, for services rendered.

The mind boggles that President de Klerk thinks that the black people of South Africa, who remain at the receiving end of such racial arrogance, will consider voting for the continuation of white supremacy. The 27th of April 1994 will be the National Party's day of reckoning. Now is time to get rid of white "baasskap" once and for all.

**ANC Denies Trying To 'Destroy' Zulu Kingdom***MB1207154793 Johannesburg SABA in English 1309 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Durban July 12 SABA—The African National Congress [ANC] was not trying to destroy the Zulu kingdom but was fighting to dismantle all apartheid created structures, including kwaZulu and its legislative assembly. "The Zulu kingdom, like all others, will thrive under a democratic South Africa," said the ANC's three Natal regions on Monday.

The statement comes after accusations levelled at the ANC and the government by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that attempts were being made to "annihilate" kwaZulu and marginalise the Zulu nation at the multiparty negotiations.

"The ANC cannot be accused of trying to dismantle the Zulu kingdom... democracy will restore their dignity and will end their manipulation by apartheid," said Natal ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye. "Zulus have always been part of South Africa and the struggle for national liberation. No force on earth will succeed in trying to isolate and quarantine any section of South Africans."

The ANC again accused Inkatha of manipulating the Zulu monarch by calling rallies in the name of King Zwelithini. Sunday's rally was announced as an "imbizo", a Zulu gathering called by the king. It was, however, first publicised by Mr Buthelezi in his capacity as kwaZulu chief minister.

"The IFP, knowing its lack of support among patriotic Zulu-speaking South Africans, decided to call the rally in the name of his majesty. It decided to con the people by calling its rally a Zulu imbizo."

Mr Makhaye charged that the IFP's vigorous opposition to elections for a constituent assembly was an admission that it was an insignificant political minority. "The ANC cannot be blamed for this. It is its chequered history and its continued collusion with the most reactionary sections of the white establishment that must be blamed."

While recognising the king's right to be briefed on negotiations, Mr Makhaye said the king's subjects were not only found in Inkatha. Members of several other organisations were Zulus. "Why were these political organisations not afforded a chance to brief his majesty so that the king may have a balanced view?", he asked.

#### ANC-Linked Companies Reportedly Facing Cash Crisis

MB0907143593 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 9-15 Jul 93 p 2

[Report by Ferial Haffajee—ellipses as published]

[Text] Three companies in the African National Congress [ANC]-linked Thebe Investment Corporation fold are insolvent, according to an internal financial report, and ANC president Nelson Mandela's office has stepped into the fray to help sort out a boiling controversy at Thebe's Movement Marketing Enterprises (MME).

High-ranking assistants in the president's office were yesterday set to hold meetings with staff and former staff of MME. MME, the Thebe subsidiary which markets ANC memorabilia, is facing mounting creditors, a number of court actions and protests reaching to the highest ranks of the ANC from retrenched staff members.

The ANC is said to be so embarrassed by revelations about the investment company with which it is closely linked that Mandela has personally stepped in to get to the bottom of its problems.

Managing director Vusi Khanyile said the audited accounts reflecting the true state of Thebe and its four subsidiaries would be available toward the end of the year or early next year. The documents given to THE WEEKLY MAIL were "internal management accounts which are subject to change", he said.

Asserting that Thebe and its subsidiaries were all young companies, Khanyile said: "A company cannot trade if it's insolvent. If a company is not profitable, this does not mean that it is insolvent."

MME, he said, was having difficulties and was being restructured to deal with these.

Documents leaked to THE WEEKLY MAIL this week reveal that MME, Thebe Trading and Dakawa Properties—all Thebe subsidiaries—are insolvent and that the Thebe parent company has had no revenue since its establishment last year. Thebe's only source of income is R[and]8-million in capital investment from shareholders which is kept in a call account. The documents raise major questions about Thebe's denials that it has no links with the ANC, and that it has never acted as a conduit for ANC funds. Thebe's founding proposal, which THE WEEKLY MAIL has also acquired, says that although Thebe and its various subsidiaries should be separate from the ANC's political activities, "the ANC should still maintain a majority shareholding". In a letter in THE WEEKLY MAIL's possession, ANC treasurer Thomas Nkobi requests "details of MME's...income and expenditure statements and bi-monthly reports".

The documents also claim that the board of MME has twice been axed since February this year and that the company is now "rudderless"—without a board to guide it. Khanyile denies this.

MME also cannot get credit because "MME's name is all over the credit bureau" according to a letter from a senior MME staff member to Khanyile.

Khanyile maintains that this is no more than the view of an individual staff member. "If you publish our internal memoranda, you make it impossible for us to do business," he said. THE WEEKLY MAIL knows of the following demands against MME: —MME's former managing director Peter Roussos, who now acts as a consultant to MME this week notified Khanyile that he intends to sue for non-payment of his fees.

—Martin Schneider, former editor of LEADERSHIP magazine, last month invoiced the company for non-payment of money due to him as editor of a "Who's Who on the ANC", an MME commission for which funds were raised. The document was never published.

—The Integrated Communication and Art-Y-Effects marketing company is suing MME for non-payment of R35,000 for its work in marketing a Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] publication.

Staff made numerous urgent requests for meetings with the Thebe board to discuss the state of the crumbling company. These were ignored and instead staffing and strategic decisions were made without consulting MME's management.

Appeals were lodged with chairman of the Thebe board and former kaNgwane chief minister Enos Mabuza, with ANC leader and Thebe board member Tokyo Sexwale and with Khanyile, but these went unanswered.

According to the documents, former managing director Willie Ramoshaba made a last-ditch attempt to get the

company back on track earlier this year when he asked Thebe to approve the company's business plan and forward funding.

He wrote: "A number of suppliers have vowed never to do business with MME. Several supply contracts have been cancelled and many more are in the balance." Thebe did not put up a loan and Ramoshaba then resigned.

A similar request for help came from MME memorabilia department staffer Irene Alexander, who wrote that the ANC Women's League and its arts and culture department did not pay its debts to the company.

She added: "The financial status of Movement Marketing...has made this department non-existent. Executing orders for this department has become an embarrassment. Orders have come into this department and the deposits taken just disappear because we are in so much debt; suppliers just refuse to execute orders because they have not been paid for the last eight months; customers don't get their orders. What am I supposed to do in this situation?"

She complained that 80 percent of the staff at MME had been retrenched, adding: "I actually cannot see MME coming out of the disaster it is in the near future, especially operating with a skeleton staff."

The story behind Thebes is one of gross mismanagement of resources, both human and financial. It lost R1.45-million in the 11 months to January this year.

Two other examples of such mismanagement include the closure of two potential profitable projects. Dr Dinisa Baloyi was brought in to start an arts and crafts project. On a trip to the United States to promote the project (which cost MME R30,000 in addition to the R100,000 which had already been spent on starting the project), she came back with orders for R12-million. Soon after her return, she was retrenched and the project closed down.

The Centre for Self-Knowledge which sold educational videos to schools and marketed a range of books called Know Africa was also suspended despite favourable responses from schools. Khanyile told staff it was "unethical at this stage to sell encyclopaedias to schools due to the present educational crisis". He would not change his mind, even when staff pointed out that a cheque from a sponsor had already been received and five centres already established in various townships.

Reacting to the disclosures, Khanyile said the company was not rudderless. "MME is functioning in a streamlined manner and it is not true that Thebe cannot get creditors." The arts and crafts and the Centre for Self-Knowledge projects did not fit in with Thebe's business plan, he added.

The original proposal of an ANC-linked investment company was presented to the ANC secretary general, its treasurer general and to its head of finance, at the time

Khanyile. It notes that "the ANC is presently starting new businesses and investigating the acquisition of existing businesses".

The discussion document states clearly the need for a separate investment company: "After the ANC becomes a political party, foreign funding may be difficult to come by if not illegal.

"By setting up a focused business entity with suitable management, it may be possible to attract further funds from current donors".

The document suggested that the "ANC's business interests be reorganised as an entity separate from the ANC".

"It is suitable business practice for the business operations to be separately identifiable from the political aspects of the ANC. This does not mean that it must not be known that the ANC has an interest as a shareholder or some other form of ownership in the businesses. To the contrary, in the short term it may be imperative that this be known."

The Batu-Batu trust—of which Mandela and Walter Sisulu are the major trustees—is the main shareholder in Thebe and from the company's balance sheet, it appears as if the trust has invested some R8-million in aid money in Thebe.

Khanyile said that only "the memorandum and the articles of association" were important to Thebe's establishment. The document in THE WEEKLY MAIL's possession is the memorandum.

Two other documents prove that links between Thebe and the ANC are umbilical. In a letter to Peter Roussos of Movement Marketing Enterprises, the ANC's Nkobi asks for regular details of the company's "external projects, all income and expenditure statements and bi-monthly reports". Khanyile stressed that Thebe only bought out MME in April this year and that the Nkobi document was written when Thebe was a shareholder, with the ANC, in MME.

In another letter, Derek Hanekom, at the time secretary of the ANC's staff association, said: "At a general staff meeting it was unanimously agreed that the separation of MME from the ANC was purely technical, that all staff members are to be treated as ANC staff members..."

#### **'Investment Arm' Denies Insolvency Reports**

*MB1207140293 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jul 93 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Lloyd Coutts]

[Text] Thebe Investment Corporation, widely regarded as the ANC's [African National Congress] investment arm, has denied reports that three of its companies are insolvent, claiming instead that some of its subsidiaries are profitable while others are about to break even.



Thebe issued the statement on Friday after a report in a weekly newspaper that the corporation had lost R[Rand]1.45m[million] in the 11 months to January this year through "gross mismanagement of resources."

The WEEKLY MAIL said documents leaked to it showed three Thebe subsidiaries—Movement Marketing Enterprises (MME), which markets ANC memorabilia, Thebe Trading, an import/export company, and Dakawa Properties, owner of the building which houses ANC headquarters in Plein Street, Johannesburg—were insolvent.

The report said Thebe itself had had no revenue since its establishment last year, and its only source of income was R8m in capital investment from shareholders.

Thebe said the financial information given to the WEEKLY MAIL was "both incorrect and misleading."

It said it had either an investment in—or was actively participating in—the management of six subsidiaries, all but two of which—MME and Oriole Travel—were in start-up phase.

The trading subsidiaries were Dakawa, Oriole, Yesive—which owns residential property—Thebe trading, Sizwe, a car hire company; Pitseng, a catering company; Bhekisizwe, a computer company; and MME. "Some of these companies are already profitable, while others are at a pre-break-even phase. All are being managed according to agreed business plans and budgets."

The WEEKLY MAIL said ANC president Nelson Mandela's office had stepped in to sort out a "boiling controversy" in MME.

MME was being sued or faced litigation for non-payment for work done on behalf of the company, the report said.

Thebe said, however, that it had inherited MME as a going concern and was taking strong action to counter serious management problems in the company.

"Quite simply, management is aware of all the so-called 'demands' against MME referred to by the WEEKLY MAIL, and any legitimate claims against the company will, of course, be paid.

"The ANC and other related structures do business with Thebe companies and Thebe has never had any problems with their commitments to Thebe."

The corporation said it had opened its doors in August last year and was dedicated to black economic empowerment through providing jobs and investment opportunities to black people. Although its sole shareholder was the Batho-Batho Trust, Thebe would eventually seek a wider shareholding in the black community.

Thebe admitted having "strong links" with the ANC, "but not the type of links imputed to it in many media reports."

The founding trustees of Batho-Batho Trust were Mandela and ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu. Any profits from Thebe were at the disposal of the trust, "which will use them in whatever manner it sees fit."

Some of Thebe's management and directors were or are ANC officials.

Members of the ANC leadership had pledged support to Thebe "as a means of black economic empowerment" and had done so in the past to other black initiatives with similar objectives.

"Thebe is a private company which is battling to empower black people in a hostile social and economic environment. Like any fledgling company, it has had its share of successes and failures," it said.

#### **Buthelezi Criticizes National Party, ANC on Election Date**

*MB1307074093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has lashed out against the National Party and African National Congress [ANC], who he says are leading the country into a centralized bureaucratic system.

In a clear attempt to broaden his political base, Dr. Buthelezi told a predominantly white audience in Port Elizabeth last night that refusing to agree to an election date until it knew what the elections were about, the IFP was ensuring that democracy would come to the country. He said that to do anything else would be to commit political suicide:

[Begin Buthelezi recording] We therefore reject, ladies and gentlemen, the road that the ANC and the government are taking us. We say to all South Africans, including yourselves in this hall, how would we allow one or two parties to write the constitution for our country? If we are to make the new South Africa a place in which it is safe to bring up our children, and our children's children, then we'll need to fight tooth and nail to stop the ANC and the government from imposing unitary plans on our country. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the IFP has come under strong attack from ANC President Nelson Mandela, who is wrapping up his 13-day visit to the United States. During an interview with Cable News Network in Atlanta, Mr. Mandela said that Dr. Buthelezi should not be blind to the political issues facing South Africa and should not act as the political spoiler, as he put it. Mr. Mandela pointed out that the ANC and IFP were not the only groups involved in the violence, and he alleged that black organizations were being fronted by security forces as a cover for violence.

**Winnie Mandela, PAC's Alexander Address  
Sebokeng Burial**

*MB1107201193 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in  
English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Several victims of the recent Sebokeng massacre were buried in the township today. During the funeral service the ANC's [African National Congress] Winnie Mandela and the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Bennie Alexander focused on the need for self-defense in the townships.

Around 1,500 people attended the often emotional service for 11 of the 17 people who were killed in Sebokeng two weeks ago. There was a heavy police and observer presence. During proceedings Mrs. Mandela and Mr. Alexander, who said they were at the funeral to ensure the people's defense, called on township residents to be prepared to defend themselves.

[Begin recording] [Mandela, in progress] ...our townships, if need be, to the last drop of our blood.

[Alexander] The only message that I have for you today, which will be a very simple message, is one of self-defense. We have to defend ourselves. One of the most amazing things of this massacre, which claimed more than 40 [figure as heard] lives, is the silence by so many Western governments. But let the PAC just kill four of the oppressors—there's a whole international outcry. [end recording]

**SACOB Criticizes ANC Call for 50-Percent  
'Wealth Tax'**

*MB1007193493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB] Natal Regional conference has condemned in the strongest terms recent media statements by an ANC [African National Congress] economics spokesman proposing a 50-percent wealth tax to finance social reconstruction.

At the same time the conference, which is meeting in Pietermaritzburg, has called on the ANC to state whether the proposal represents official policy and has asked SACOB to raise the issue for serious discussion both with the ANC and the National Economic Forum. The conference said its condemnation was based on the fact that such a step would further damage business confidence and the investment climate in South Africa and would add to an already excessively high tax burden and increase the complexity of the tax system. The conference added that such a step would undermine the prospects of economic growth and job creation at both national and regional levels and create doubt about the ANC's commitment to sound economic policies.

**Paper Publishes Afrikaner Petition Handed to  
Negotiators**

*MB1207101293 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans  
2 Jul 93 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed article: "First Plague Strikes Government"]

[Text] The protest at the World Trade Center is only the first of 98 plagues to hit the government, a Conservative Party MP for Lydenburg and Transvaal agricultural leader warned at Kempton Park.

By saying the first plague, he was referring to the ultimatum appearing below, which was handed to the government and other negotiators at 1000 GMT on 25 June.

This first plague will be repeated at all local management levels. Thereafter the government will be harassed through more plagues.

If the government still talks about a free election after 25 June, it will then be making a mockery of itself, he said.

**Petition from the Afrikaner people—ultimatum**

We, the representatives of the Afrikaner nation, put the following to you: 1. **Our people believe:**

- that the three-in-one God presides over the existence and fate of nations,
- that our fathers were led by Him to this country so that our nation could serve Him in this country,
- that He has planned our destiny, that our history reflects his blessing and discipline, that we in humble obedience and accountability humble ourselves and bow before Him. 2. **In the light of the above our people undertake:**
  - to recognize God's full sovereignty and out of gratitude for His mercy to honor and serve Him,
  - to live according to morals based on the Bible,
  - to promote peace, freedom and prosperity,
  - to preserve the fatherland,
  - to promote trust and a spirit of sacrifice among compatriots,
  - to strive for peaceful relations with other nations. 3. **But our people reject:**
    - an undivided unitary state in which the different nations will become one nation under one authority,
    - we reject any domination by an alien government or by any constitutional order that does not make provisions for complete freedom and the self-determination of our nation in its own fatherland; for that reason we

reject the fixing of an election date by this negotiating body before a consensus has been reached on the format of future states,

—we reject a one-man-one-vote election in a unitary state,

—we reject an interim transitional council or a transitional government,

—we reject joint control over the security forces and the incorporation of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] into the SADF [South African Defense Force] and SAP [South African Police]. 4. Our people demand the right:

—to be a free nation,

—to govern our own fatherland without interference from outside,

—to draw up our own constitution and to elect our own parliament and government without interference from others,

—to then cooperate with other states in a confederation of states with the aim of creating such a power bloc in southern Africa,

—to preserve our identity,

—to defend our existence through all justifiable means,

—to manage our social life,

—to live in peace and safety in a fatherland where law and order prevails,

—to halt the communist revolution and to destroy communist bases. 5. Because the current government has no mandate to do what it is in the process of doing:

—we demand an election or a referendum for all the voters in the House of Assembly within realistic electoral regions. It must deal with the question regardless of whether they prefer their respective electoral regions to form part of a sovereign independent Afrikaner nation state,

—also to prove that the government cannot talk or negotiate on behalf of the Afrikaner. 6. That is why we demand:

—that some parties in the negotiations process clearly do not recognize the seriousness of the Afrikaner in this matter, [as published]

—we state categorically that no long-term peaceful solution will be found in South Africa before the Afrikaner's demands are accommodated,

—since we are convinced of the fairness of our claim for self-determination before our fellow man and God, we will not rest until freedom in our own fatherland has been fully established,

—we appeal to our entire nation to join the freedom struggle so that we can attain our ideal of freedom through all justifiable means available,

—we will do what is necessary to ensure the freedom of our nation in its own fatherland.

#### Committed

We are committed to this struggle, if it is necessary, even until death—may God help us in this through His boundless mercy.

#### HNP Leader Cites Reasons for World Trade Center Siege

MB1107102693 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2-8 Jul 93 p 1

[Article by Reformed National Party leader Jaap Marais]

[Text] Criticism against rightwing action at the negotiations center on 25 June does not take into account the political circumstances surrounding it.

In the ever-increasing political uncertainty and unrest, the action was fully justifiable as an expression of disgust and hatred for what is happening in South Africa. — The government single-handedly suspended elections, and this after it had misled voters with false proposals and false promises in the 1989 elections and the 1992 referendum. As a result of the deception and the obvious government favoritism toward communists, hundreds of thousands of voters who once supported it have turned their backs on it, and it would not get a majority in a general election. For that reason it refuses to hold a white election. — The government does not have a mandate to hand over white South Africa to a communist-controlled black government, as among others Harry Schwartz, the government's representative in the United States, said in March 1992. Being unable to resist against this insidious policy through by-elections, any self-respecting nation would resort to other methods. — The negotiations between the government and the ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] at the World Trade Center are only a front for accords and agreements that have already been concluded behind the scenes. Everything that has been agreed on beforehand is what has been demanded by the ANC-SACP, such as the one-man-one-vote principle, the reincorporation of independent black states, the repealing of the law on land ownership and on group areas, integration in white schools, allowing mass marches that have greatly harmed the economy, the dismantling of the security forces, the handing over of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] to forces that are going to use it for revolutionary politics, etc. Negotiations in former Rhodesia and South West Africa and other regions were a method of surrendering power to communist-controlled terrorist gangs. The majority of whites intuitively feel that the same is happening at the World Trade Center, and this has galvanized them into resistance. — The government no



longer protects people's possessions and lives. Last year 20,135 were murdered. The culture of murder is being stimulated by the ANC-SACP, whose express aim is to make the country ungovernable through economic disruptions and terror. The chants "One settler, one bullet" and "Kill the farmer, kill the Boer" are obvious incitement to kill whites. The aim is to frighten whites so that they can suspend their resistance against terrorists. This is what moves whites to action as an expression against the escalating lawlessness and the collapse of respect for property—behind the cloak of negotiations and peace. — The Afrikaners whose feeling of nationalism has not been botched and withered by reform know there is a conspiracy between foreign forces and the South African Government and the ANC-SACP to break Afrikaner nationalism in South Africa. As has been announced over many years on ANC radio broadcasts, the ANC-SACP wants to eradicate the Afrikaner nation, its language, its culture, and even its religion when it gains power. According to the ANC's "Criminal and Civil Code," they want to render all forms of racial discrimination as crimes and the trials will take the form of the Nuremberg trials. That objective is what the enemies of the Afrikaner are striving for under the pretext of negotiations at the World Trade Center. And that is what causes Afrikaners to express their anger. — The old Boer hatred, which is smoldering in the centers of power bases of the English-speaking world, is finding an outlet through open interference in South Africa by the British and Americans and their cordiality toward the communist-controlled ANC. Just as the British made use of the aliens' franchise as an excuse for an armed battle against the Afrikaners, human rights are being used in the political war against Afrikaners. Afrikaners know intuitively that their freedom and fatherland are at stake.

Not only does this affect the Afrikaner nation's rights and dignity, but his whole life is being threatened. It is this notion that agitates that part of the nation that is moved by duty, respect, and loyalty to an ancestry that was prepared to fight and die for that which is once more at stake.

This is the political background against which the rightwing action on 25 June has to be assessed. The fact that laws were violated was the public cause; but like previously in our history, Afrikaners broke the law when their nation's rights and honor were at risk. The unpleasant incidents, which took place there and against which there has been criticism, were not the fundamental issue. The issue was the daring action by men who proved that they will not be stopped from expressing their anger against these treacherous politics in a dramatic manner. This is proof of loyalty and love for the fatherland. Although they are being hunted down and locked up, there is appreciation for their bravery and respect for this militant Afrikanerdom.

### Man Dead in Police Custody Linked to Right-Wing Group

MB1307102293 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
13 Jul 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bronwyn Wilkinson]

[Text] Victor "Khetisi" Kheswa—the man dubbed the "Vaal Monster" who died in police custody on Saturday [10 July]—belonged to an extreme rightwing organisation.

Political analysts said yesterday his right-wing links were the first concrete indication that right-wing movements were fostering "black-on-black" violence.

Kheswa was a member of the World Preservatist Movement (WPM), formerly the World Apartheid Movement. WPM co-leader Koos Vermeulen said the World Apartheid Movement was renamed after it had recently become "non-racial".

Marguerite Vermeulen, wife of Vermeulen and WPM co-leader, confirmed yesterday that Kheswa had been a WPM leader, but would not give details about the movement.

WPM has been footing some of the legal bills for Januz Walus, the alleged assassin of SACP [South African Communist Party] chief Chris Hani.

Little is known about the organisation except that it is run by the Vermeulens in Pretoria and has claimed a membership of 4,000. According to right-wing sources, WPM has tenuous links with about 50 neo-Nazi movements worldwide.

Political analysts said yesterday the link between a black killer and a white supremacist movement was "sinister".

"There is definitely a sinister set-up here, particularly since the membership of a black man in the WPM is so contradictory to the premises of the organisation," analyst Dr Wim Booysse said.

ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Carl Neihaus said this virtually proved what the ANC had been saying for three years—that there were organisations involved in orchestrating township violence.

Kheswa was arrested on Friday at the Johannesburg offices of his lawyer Anina van der Westhuizen for suspected involvement in the massacre of 19 people in Sebokeng on April 18—the eve of Hani's funeral.

He was also being questioned about other killings, police sources said. A warrant had also been issued for Kheswa's arrest following the failure of an appeal against a conviction of possessing illegal arms.

According to information supplied by Lawyers for Human Rights, he was also linked to the murder of the family of ANC activist Enerst Sotsu in 1991.

He has also been linked to the Sebokeng night vigil massacre in January 1991 in which 38 people were killed.

According to ANC officials and township residents in the Vaal, the fact that Kheswa had not been convicted of anything but possession of arms indicated that he had contacts who could "get him off" charges.

But Vaal IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] organiser Chris Theunissen said yesterday the failure to convict Kheswa indicated that he had never been involved in Vaal township violence.

"There is no such thing as the 'Vaal Monster'—that is just a bogeyman invented by the ANC," Theunissen said. He also confirmed Kheswa had been a member of both the IFP and the WPM.

Vaal deputy police commissioner Brigadier Floris Mostert confirmed yesterday that Kheswa was one of four suspects arrested following two mass slayings in Vaal townships on April 18, but their involvement in the killing of 16 people in Sebokeng and Evaton on June 26 and 27 were also being investigated.

#### **Craddock, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage No Longer Unrest Areas**

*MB1207173093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1609 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 12 SAPA—The Eastern Cape magisterial districts of Craddock, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage are no longer unrest areas, according to a notice published in the government gazette in Pretoria by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday that the three areas were declared unrest areas three months ago.

#### **Gunmen Kill 9, Injure 16 in Sebokeng, Evaton 12 Jul**

*MB1307073693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0726 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—At least nine people were killed and 16 injured when unknown gunmen driving a white Toyota Cressida opened fire on pedestrians in Sebokeng and Evaton at about 7.45 PM on Monday.

Police spokesman Maj Piet van Deventer said a 9mm pistol was apparently used in the attack. The injured people, some with severe gunshot wounds, were being treated in Sebokeng Hospital. The identities of the dead and injured have not yet been released.

Maj van Deventer said a Sebokeng woman had her car stolen about the same time by men driving a white Toyota Cressida. The woman's car was later found abandoned in Sharpeville. Police believe the massacre

and robbery may be linked, but have not yet been able to establish whether the woman's car was also used in the attack.

Residents of Sebokeng and Evaton were assured everything possible would be done to arrest the killers and bring them before the courts. He called on the community to co-operate with the police and asked anyone with information to immediately contact the police, who he said condemned "senseless attacks on innocent people".

#### **Police Respond to RPG-7 Missile Attack in Thokoza**

*MB1207111793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1056 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA—A RPG-7 missile was fired at a police vehicle in Thokoza on the East Rand in the early hours of Monday. Police said the missile was fired from a launcher at Internal Stability Unit policemen patrolling a field near the Thokoza hostel. It left a large hole in the wall of the hostel, but no-one was injured. Police are investigating a charge of terrorism.

Six people were found dead in Katlehong and Thokoza on Sunday after two days of relative peace in the troubled area. The six had been stoned to death, stabbed or shot. It brought the toll since last Friday to 107 in the two adjacent townships. Three people were reportedly killed in nearby Vosloorus on Saturday night.

Police could not confirm the attack, but residents said two gunmen went into a house in Dube Street, looking for a man they had argued with. When they found the man was not at home, they shot his mother and two friends.

In Ivory Park squatter camp, near Tembisa, a man was murdered on Sunday. Police who went to arrest two suspects were shot at, and five residents were injured when police returned fire.

W/O [Warrant Officer] Andy Pieke said police were called to the squatter camp at midday, and members of the public handed over two murder suspects who were loaded into an SAP [South African Police] vehicle. When the police officers drove away, they encountered a mob of about 25 people. They arrested one man from the crowd, angering the mob. W/O Pieke said the policemen reported they were fired on, and they retaliated. In the chaos, the three arrested men escaped.

Police were later notified by Tembisa Hospital that five people had been injured by the police gunfire.

In the Vaal Triangle, a 28-year-old Sharpeville taxi driver, Genes Matolo, died in hospital several hours after being shot in the face by unknown gunmen who robbed him of his taxi in the township on Saturday night.

Internal Stability Unit member Constable J J van der Westhuizen, 22, was shot in the leg in Sebokeng on Saturday night. He was admitted to hospital. Police said

Const van der Westhuizen was injured when fugitive youths, hiding in a house, opened fired on patrolling police.

And on the West Rand, three men were apprehended by members of the public and handed over to police on Saturday after two people were bludgeoned to death with a hammer at the Mandela City squatter camp.

#### **Limpet Mine Explodes Near Attack Site**

*MB1307064793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] A limpet mine has detonated near the spot where an RPG-7 missile smashed into the walls of a Thokoza hostel early on Monday.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Janine Smith said the NPM magnetic mine was set off about the same time the missile penetrated the wall of No. 2 hostel.

The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has meanwhile reacted with shock and disbelief to the attack, saying the action was clearly directed at stirring trouble and destroying the peace initiative between the IFP and the African National Congress [ANC]. The IFP's chief coordinator, Hennie Bekker, called on the ANC to disassociate itself from the action and to condemn it. He also made an urgent call on IFP supporters not to retaliate as this would be playing into the hands of the enemy.

#### **Police Update Death Toll in May 1-Jul 9 Violence**

*MB1207175493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 12 SAPA—More than 600 people died in unrest-related incidents between May 1 and July 9 this year, police said in a statement on Monday. The statement blamed the deterioration of peace and order in the country on the apathy of community members and "their unwillingness to serve the country and its people".

Police recorded 670 deaths in more than 3,500 incidents of unrest over a period of 70 days, an increase over the same period last year. Police expressed concern over the increasing number of victims being "necklaced" or doused in fuel and set alight.

"The number of people killed in this manner indicates that this horrific murder method is rapidly increasing".

Although most of the incidents and murders occurred in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus on the East Rand as well as at Wembezi and Ezakheni townships outside Ladysmith and other areas of Natal, "indications are that other areas could be affected if appropriate steps are not taken".

The police urged all South Africans to become involved in the maintenance of peace and order and to supply police with any information relating to crime on the toll-free "crime stop" telephone number: 0800-11-12-13.

#### **Natal Death Toll Higher Than 80 Since Election Date Set**

*MB1207072693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Three people, including a six-year-old child, have become the latest victims of violence sweeping Natal townships. THE MERCURY newspaper reports that this brings the death toll in the province since the announce of the election date to more than 80.

Police say the incident took place at about 2 A.M. this morning when a group of men arrived at a kraal in a reserve near Empangeni. The men were allegedly looking for an 18-year-old ANC [African National Congress] member who lives in the area. Police say when the attackers could not find the man they started attacking the rest of the household with pangas [machetes] and knives. Three people were killed in the incident and two others injured.

In another Natal death at the weekend the body of an unidentified man with multiple stab wounds was found outside a store in Inanda Road north of Durban. In yet another incident a man was killed and a senior IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] member lost an eye when they were attacked by armed men. Police say the incident happened on the Natal south coast while the group was returning from a funeral.

#### **109 Policemen Killed on Duty in First 6 Months of 1993**

*MB1107095593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Pretoria July 11 SAPA—A total of 109 policemen were killed and 1,720 others were injured in the line of duty in the first six months of this year, police said on Sunday. The figures were released on the eve of the resumption of the Goldstone Commission's inquiry into attacks on policemen on Monday.

Police said in a statement the homes of 516 policemen were attacked during the past six months and 915 vehicles belonging to SAP [South African Police] members were destroyed or damaged. In addition, 691 official police vehicles were damaged and 45 police stations were attacked.

The statement said while it was understandable that policemen operated under a certain degree of risk, it was "unacceptable that they are the targets of horrific attacks". Police expressed serious concern about "the apathetic attitude of the South African people" regarding the attacks. "No community can exist without peace and order. In South Africa this is made possible by the thin blue line of men and women sacrificing everything to prevent anarchy."



**13 Jul Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries**  
**MB1307133693**

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

**Afrikaners To Support Zulus in ANC 'Showdown'—**  
"The Zulus seem to be girding their loins for some sort of showdown over the future of kwaZulu," warns the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 12 July. "When Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini calls an Imbizo—a traditional gathering—and tells 30,000 Zulus there can be no elections in South Africa unless kwaZulu is included in a future South Africa under a constitution endorsed by the people of the kwaZulu/Natal region, it is not a politician speaking but the King of the Zulus." Some African National Congress (ANC) leaders "believe they can deal with Chief Buthelezi if they come to power, since the next government would be legitimate and it would be able to use force. Heaven forbid that such a situation should arise, since the Zulus are the toughest, most warlike of all the tribes and they would have the support of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF], which represents most Afrikaners, and has members who are well-armed and trained."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**Police Failings—**A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 13 July notes that the police have still not secured sufficient evidence to charge Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Eugene Terreblanche for the siege of the World Trade Center. "On another front, sinister attackers drive around Natal and the East Rand randomly shooting people. Winnie Mandela can stridently issue a call to arms in self-defence; PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leaders even more brazenly call for indiscriminate attacks on whites simply as a means of forcing authorities to turn their attention to the random killings of blacks. Meantime, more than 100 policemen were killed in the first six months of the year." **BUSINESS DAY** believes these events are due to "a failure of the police to carry out their function of protecting citizens from the criminal manifestations of political extremism. Whether that failing is due to deliberate hostile intent on the part of the right-wing sections of the force, or simply to incapacity

and incompetence, is a matter of political debate. The truth is probably a combination of both." Solving this problem will "take more than the symbolic head of the Police Commissioner and his Minister."

**Mandela Seeks "Raw Power"—**On the same page Simon Barber writes from Washington that "the Mandela Americans have seen has appeared less concerned with constructing a new and successful democracy than with raw power and its acquisition." "Now that an election date has been all but set in stone, Mandela seems to have taken off the gloves. De Klerk, he has been saying at almost every opportunity, is 'illegitimate', 'totally irrelevant', and dishonest (the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board affair being an example), to boot." Barber finds it "difficult not to conclude that, having obtained an election date, the ANC leader has decided there is no real need for further compromise or conciliation: the overriding objective must be simply to rally the troops, fill the campaign coffers (with the help of foreign donors lulled in the cosy belief they are financing non-partisan voter education), and go all out for the biggest margin of victory possible so as to minimise the role of other players in the promised government of national unity afterwards."

**ILANGA**

**Zulu Paper Critical of Black-on-Black Violence—**Durban **ILANGA** in Zulu for 8-10 July in its page 7 editorial notes: "Tears well up in the eyes of every person in South Africa who longs for peace on seeing such horrendous violence perpetrated with such astounding callousness, where even the elderly and children are murdered in Natal and the eastern Transvaal [as heard]. Blacks killing blacks in the name of the liberation struggle." "It is a great shame that this happens at a time when democratic elections, which will finally end discrimination, have been announced for 27 April 1994." "More than 120 people have died in a week in Thokoza and Katlehong townships and in areas within Natal. Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel says it is time the leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC took urgent steps to teach their followers tolerance so that there can be free elections in this country. Last month the leaders of these organizations, Dr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi, did meet, but it is disappointing that violence continues. Blacks must stop this satanic behavior now. It is enough!"

**Angola****UN Council Urged To Take 'Firm Action'  
Against UNITA***MB1207200193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Within three days, the UN Security Council will once again deal with the Angolan dossier, exactly a week after the troika of observers did the same in Moscow. It will, therefore, be yet another opportunity to work toward the restoration of order disrupted by the war resumed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. For the Angolan people, their expectations remain unchanged. This is particularly so now, in view of the positive assessment of the situation made by the troika.

The sacrificed people of Angolan legitimately expect the Security Council will have something new to say. In fact, after successive resolutions that have been purely and simply ignored by UNITA, the Security Council is once again facing the opportunity of asserting its authority which has been casually put at stake by a warlord called Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

For the sake of consistency and the prestige that should prevail within an organization like the United Nations, at its meeting this week the Security Council is urged to take firmer action which effectively contributes to ending the war in Angola. In other words, the Security Council should send clear signals [words indistinct] international punishment that UNITA's warlike stand so rightly deserves.

**UNITA Reports Military Successes in Bie***MB1307064893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] The artillery of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] red beret forces recently reduced to ashes a gigantic Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] arms depot in the city of Bie [Cuito].

Siquito Prata, Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] correspondent, reports the aforesaid depot was in the Riot Police headquarters. The explosions lasted longer than 10 hours, causing enormous material losses, including the destruction of the [Riot Police] building and the homes of People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola officers living in the vicinity. The aforementioned arms depot had highly explosive bombs and assorted ammunition.

Meanwhile, yet another attempt to ferry supplies to the MPLA-PT forces in the city of Bie, which is under Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] siege, failed on 11 July. The Vorgan correspondent in the area reports an MPLA-PT aircraft dropped six parachutes

with 10 tonnes of goods each, which fell precisely in UNITA's defense lines. The FALA forces continue to tighten their siege around Eduardo dos Santos' men. Those parachutes carried fuel, foodstuffs, medicines, and assorted war materiel, including antipersonnel mines to be used in criminal operations against defenseless civilians.

**UNITA Reportedly Continuing Heavy Shelling of  
Cuito***MB1207193693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in  
Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] The military situation in the city of Cuito remains worrisome with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] firing 50 shells at that city every 15 minutes. Our correspondent Abel Abreu reports from Cuito:

[Begin Abreu recording] A cloud of dust and smoke is hovering in the air as a result of the countless shells that UNITA is firing in order to kill civilians. It is estimated that UNITA has been firing 50 shells every 15 minutes. It is very difficult indeed to describe the war scenario that we have been observing since yesterday. Despite UNITA's crime, which has been condemned by the international community, the situation is still under the control of government forces, which are determined to halt the designs of Jonas Savimbi's men. With its heavy shelling of the city of Cuito, UNITA is only interested in showing the world that it does not want to save the lives of thousands of people who live here and who, as of this week, were supposed to be assisted by the World Food Program.

**Commentary Calls on Europe, Church To  
Guarantee Peace***MB1207065893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Station commentary: "The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's Call is Legitimate"]

[Text] There is war throughout the country because the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people are heroically resisting the tribal genocide being carried out by the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. Thousands of Angolans have so far been massacred in various places since the tragic events of Luanda and Camfumu. If in the past, moral and political forces abroad could not oppose the MPLA, the situation today has changed because international public opinion is better informed about the situation in Angola and can thus further contribute toward the peace and security of the Angolan people and national reconciliation. For such a noble mission, the Angolan people count particularly on European countries and the Catholic Church.

There is a great need, or better still, a moral imperative on how to [word indistinct] by other political forces

outside the country considered as observers in the peace process since this outcome also [words indistinct] MPLA regime, instead of contributing to peace.

In the name of human dignity, in the name of indivisible democracy, and in the name of truth, Europe and the Catholic Church should intervene in the Angolan process. Angolans everywhere applaud and congratulate the honorable and dignified manner in which the UNITA delegation mandated by UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi was received during its European tour. Moral and political forces in the world should not allow the Angolan situation to plunge into confusion and despair.

#### \* National Situation, Military Assistance Discussed

93P20202Z

[Editorial Report] Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese on 19 June carries on page 29 an article by Agostinho Leite, who notes that President Mario Soares has followed Prime Minister Cavaco Silva's Angolan policy with "concern and perplexity." While Soares thinks that the prime minister's duty is to protect the life and welfare of the remaining Portuguese citizens detained in Huambo by Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), he believes this could be accomplished with "less noise" and without "excessively" identifying Portugal with Luanda's policy. According to Leite, the president maintains that Lisbon has further reduced its margin of maneuver on the Angolan political scene, which he terms "unpredictable." The president's feelings stemmed from Cavaco Silva's alleged directive to State Secretary for Cooperation Brios e Gala to apprise UNITA of the Portuguese Government's "inflexible" position on the release of the Huambo Portuguese. According to Leite, the prime minister was reported by the Portuguese press as having suggested through Brios e Gala that "to hold hostages is a crime and we do not negotiate with criminals." Reaction to this statement was swift, Leite notes, quoting UNITA official Fatima Roque as saying that "if the prime minister's statement is true, Portugal must abandon the United States-Russia-Portugal 'troika', because it should not sit with criminals." Leite cites an unidentified "high official" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as explaining that Brios e Gala was not giving an ultimatum, but a "serious warning" that the UNITA Lisbon delegation may be closed down and some of its members expelled.

SEMANARIO on 12 June carries an article by Jaime Nogueira Pinto noting that Portugal cannot provide the "magic solution" for Luanda's immediate problems: soldiers, officers, weapons, equipment and the will needed to rid itself of UNITA. Portugal is already at fault for "sweeping under the rug" certain issues during the Angolan pre-electoral process and for "looking away" when the Luanda government, convinced that Jonas Savimbi's movement was defeated, massacred

UNITA elements. The results of this policy were "disastrous," Nogueira Pinto charges, noting that the UNITA army is "intact and stronger than ever" while Luanda's resources are spent. The "more or less Machiavellian" group of irresponsible officials "who conducted this policy in Lisbon, Luanda, and Washington ought to ponder its errors and 'perverse' effects at this time," Nogueira Pinto remarks. Instead, as the "blind leading the blind," they are "running ever faster toward the precipice into which they fall or lead others to fall," for the idea of dispatching military advisors to Angola is "neither correct nor useful." Portugal cannot simultaneously be a mediator or observer-mediator and take sides in a military conflict, Nogueira Pinto writes. Official Portuguese involvement in a conflict between Angolans would be "unforgivable from a historic point of view," he adds. The policy is also not useful because Lisbon must accept, "once and for all," that Portuguese interests in Angola will "automatically" be served if that country has peace, political stability, and an open economy "no matter under which government," and will be decisively affected were Portugal to become militarily involved with one side if that side loses. Military training support would also be effective only in the medium term, Nogueira Pinto continues, since battlefield results would be delayed up to eight months, while the Angolan situation will be settled "one way or another" in the short term. The solution will come with either a deterioration of field conditions and an internal collapse, or a prolonged war at a declining technological level or, at best, a return to the negotiating table where the Luanda government will accept UNITA's conditions and demand for guarantees. Military assistance will not be of help in these scenarios and will only awaken the "justified" anger of one of the parties in the conflict, Nogueira Pinto concludes.

Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese on 11 June carries an unattributed article that accuses the Portuguese Government of "inconsistency" in insisting on providing military training to the Angolan Government forces. A country cannot attempt to conclude an agreement between two sides in a conflict and simultaneously train one to fight the other, the article states, noting also Lisbon's reply that it is not a mediator in the conflict but an observer, and that its actions are in concert with the UN. This organization recently condemned UNITA for a train attack it termed a "violation of humanitarian laws," the article notes. For its part, the "troika" accused Savimbi of destroying sectors vital to the Angolan economy and threatened "unspecified reprisals." According to observers cited by the article, these could include closing down UNITA offices in the United States, a move they see as "catastrophic" given UNITA's "messianic bent." Seeing itself "cornered and proscribed," Savimbi's organization might "entrench itself in eventually fundamentalist positions that may lend to Angola's disappearance." This is why reproaching Savimbi ought to be mitigated by common sense, lacking which the Luanda government may be tempted to "return to arrogance and monolithic positions" that will



make "persuading UNITA to stop being a military organization and transform itself into a political party even more difficult," the article concludes.

### Lesotho

#### Minister Says Policy Developed to Reduce Population Growth

*MB1207134293 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the honorable Selometsi Baholo, says the high rate of population growth in Lesotho is bound to hinder and hamper the improvement of the economy, as resources which could be allocated for investment have to be directed to the provision of basic needs such as food and health facilities.

Mr. Baholo said high population growth rate has led to internal migration from rural to urban areas, leading to concentration of people in fewer cities, and as a result creating economic, social, and administrative problems. He also mentioned that to tackle the population problem, a national population policy has been developed to try and reduce the rate of population growth from the 1991 level of 2.6 percent to 2.3 percent in 1996, within the long-term goal of achieving a 2-children norm by the year 2011.

### Mozambique

#### Renamo's Domingos Clarifies Chissano-Dhlakama Meeting

*MB1207175593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Raul Domingos, head of the Political Department of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], comments on the 17 July meeting:

[Begin Domingos recording] Well, obviously it is all speculation. After all, a date had never been officially set. What happened was that President Dhlakama indicated that he was available to meet President Chissano as of 17 July. Through the media, we heard that President Chissano was also available on that date.

Two technical commissions have been created by Renamo and the government to prepare the meeting. As you know, a meeting of that nature should serve to bring more hope for the continued implementation of the peace accord. So, the two commissions have been working. A meeting with Ambassador Madeira [President Chissano's diplomatic adviser] was scheduled for today. He indicated that today he was not available. So, I expect to continue with our contacts when he is available so that we can draft the agenda in order to ensure a successful meeting. [end recording]

That was Raul Domingos, speaking to our reporter in Maputo this afternoon.

Interviewed by our correspondent, Ambassador Francisco Madeira denied that he was unavailable. He explained that today he contacted Raul Domingos through his secretary in order to set the time and date of a new meeting between the two as a follow up to Saturday's [10 July] meeting, within the framework of the preparations of the Chissano-Dhlakama meeting. Francisco Madeira says he told Raul Domingos' secretary that the meeting could take place this afternoon or tomorrow morning, but Raul Domingos opted for Thursday [15 July], at a time still to be determined.

Francisco Madeira said that the president of the Republic feels that the meeting with Dhlakama could still be held on 17 July. Madeira reiterated the head of state's remarks to the Portuguese television, that the Renamo leader informed him that he could not meet Chissano on 17 July.

#### Further on Meeting Cancellation

*MB1207152493 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 12 Jul 93 p 1*

["Chissano/Dhlakama Meeting—It Will Not Take Place on the 17th"]

[Text] Maputo—The meeting between the president of the Republic and the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will no longer take place on the 17th.

The news came directly from Chissano. In a long interview with RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television] yesterday morning, the president of the Republic said that Dhlakama had just sent him a message, informing him that he could not meet with him on Saturday, the date initially proposed by the Renamo leader.

Regarding the new Renamo demand—provincial governors—Chissano said that Dhlakama had never raised the issue directly with him: "It was only through the press."

He added that in any event, he did not know yet whether the report was true or false, and would not discuss it through the media.

Chissano said he favored a meeting with Dhlakama, and an appropriate date should be set in his agenda.

Speaking to the latest edition of DOMINGO, the Portuguese ambassador said: "All I know is that the meeting might be called off." Lopes da Costa doubted that there was an agenda for a possible meeting.

For Italian Ambassador Manfredo di Camerana, what matters is to reach an agreement over the territorial administration, "the central issue."

Last night, Di Camerana confirmed to us that he was in Maringue on Thursday [8 July].

He did not elaborate about his meeting with Dhlakama, merely saying that the Renamo leader seems to want "a compromise" over the issue.

He said that "unfortunately" there is today less trust between the two sides than there was nine months ago.

Di Camerana described as a "tactical mistake" not having faced from the beginning the political question of the territorial administration in its entirety, instead of devoting attention to matters of a technical nature.

Regarding the summit's adjournment, Di Camerana raised the possibility of Dhlakama wishing to plan it in order to provide solutions which could prevent further delays in the implementation of the Rome accord.

Aldo Ajello, with whom Di Camerana says he has good relations, could return to Maputo on Tuesday [13 July].

Right now, it is not known whether, during his stay in New York, he succeeded in securing greater autonomy in relation to the UN's central bureaucracy.

#### Dias

Yesterday afternoon, politicians in Maputo learned of the news. Dr. Maximo Dias, secretary general of Monamo [Mozambican Nationalist Movement-Social Democratic Party], contacted MEDIAFAX to publicly raise the following questions:

"1. What is going on?

"2. If the meeting is important as a means of reiterating the consolidation of peace, why then disappoint the people as a whole?

"3. Is it not a case for the entire nation to say "enough"? Will it be necessary for the angry to take up arms in order to impose peace?

"4. Is it possible that a member of the U.S. Government was mistaken, or someone deceived him or, rather, did he mistake a Maputo swallow for Maringue's spring?

"5. What will the deceiver or the deceiving institution have to tell us?

"6. Are the one or the ones at fault not losing credibility? Does General Dhlakama realize that in the end it is Renamo that will lose?"

Nevertheless, Maximo Dias said he hopes a meeting will still be held on the 17th.

Regarding the transition government, Chissano once again rejected it in his interview with RTP, saying that that would be like acting in a not "so honest" manner toward the people.

Meanwhile, it has been 17 days since Renamo has been holding the detainees in Salamanga. Some of them are reportedly sick. It is getting difficult to avoid looking at them as Renamo hostages.

#### UN Soldier Killed in Maputo 9 Jul

MB1207114793 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] An Indian soldier serving with the UN Operations in Mozambique died on Friday [9 July]. The soldier, (Nehodia Alal Bil Samir), was knocked down and killed by a train at Machava on the outskirts of the Mozambique capital, Maputo. According to Radio Mozambique, this brings to four the number of UN peace-keeping troops who have lost their lives in the country. The other three who died were all Uruguayans. Two lost their lives in a road accident in May, while the third died of malaria.

#### Renamo Reportedly Occupies Government Areas in Manica

MB1207192893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] Manuel Campessi, first secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party in the city of Beira, says the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] continues to violate the General Peace Accord. He said the violations include the ban on the free movement of citizens in areas controlled by Afonso Dhlakama's organization. Campessi, who was speaking at the third session of the city's committee, said the most flagrant violation was the recent detention in Salamanga of 19 citizens, including Assembly of the Republic deputy Aurelio Manhica.

Meanwhile, in Manica Province recently, Renamo occupied the Donga and Cagore regions of Guro District. Our Chimoio correspondent reports that Renamo deployed its armed personnel in those regions which were in government hands before the signing of the peace accord.

#### Renamo Causes 'Difficulties' at Electoral Law Meeting

MB1207190693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] There have been developments in the conference between the government and the unarmed political parties. The government and the emerging political parties today agreed that the Electoral Law should be approved as a matter of priority, and that the National Elections Commission should be established as soon as possible. A meeting was held in Maputo today between the government and those political parties, as well as the Mozambique Liberation Front and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto chaired the meeting.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Dauto said that there are still difficulties despite what was agreed at today's meeting.

[Begin Dauto recording] The difficulties are due to Renamo. In view of the views conveyed by the Renamo

delegation to today's meeting, we realize that the organization's delegation in Maputo has difficulties in agreeing to a date. Hence, all the other parties have urged Renamo to attend a consultative meeting on 17 July. The Renamo delegation said it was not ready to commit itself. So, we will meet again on 19 July merely to confirm the date. If on that date Renamo says that it is ready, then the consultative meeting could be held within a week because conditions have been created. The government and the other parties are available to meet at once. [end recording]

Ali Dauto disclosed that as a gesture of goodwill, the Mozambican Government has decided to allocate before 31 July 100 million meticals to each of the already registered political parties. The parties that register by 31 July will receive 50 million meticals. The government will not feel obliged to give financial assistance to the parties which do not meet the registration requirements before the beginning of the electoral campaign in 1994.

#### **Renamo Allegedly Murders Protocol Officer**

*MB1107110893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Relatives of Tiago Salgado, a Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] officer, were this morning at the residence of Renamo Secretary General Vicente Ululu. They accused the organization of having murdered their brother. They demanded the return of Salgado's remains for the funeral ceremony. The relatives, including the father and a brother of the alleged murdered person, say Tiago Salgado was a protocol officer assigned to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, and that he was recently detained and subsequently executed by firing squad. Vicente Ululu said he was not aware of the event, although he admitted knowing Tiago Salgado was a Renamo officer. He said the relatives were free to go to Maringue to learn what happened.

#### **Portugal's Nogueira Meets Government, Renamo Officials**

*MB1207184693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] In Maputo today, National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande met with Fernando Nogueira, his Portuguese counterpart. The two discussed issues related to the Mozambican peace process and the formation of a single army.

Today the Portuguese official also met with Raul Domingos, head of the Political Department of the Mozambique National Resistance, with whom he discussed the ongoing peace process.

Meanwhile, Nogueira, who arrived in Maputo on 11 July on a three-day working visit, disclosed that the Portuguese Government has allocated 450,000 Portuguese contos toward the formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. He added that the fund is to pay

for the planned operations to be carried out within the framework of the single army, notably the renovation of the Nacala and Catembe barracks in Nampula and Maputo Provinces, respectively, where Mozambican special forces will be trained. Nogueira said that in 1993 alone, Portugal will contribute about 900,000 Portuguese contos.

#### **\* Red Cross To Assist Reintegration of Refugees**

[Unattributed article]

*93P50222C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 93 p 8*

[Excerpt] According to a document to which NOTICIAS has access, 12 districts in five provinces in our country, accommodating 250,000 returnees, will benefit from assistance provided by the Mozambican Red Cross as part of the national reconstruction plan.

A fax sent from Geneva by the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Society reveals that this number represents 20 percent of the population returning from forced exile due to war and natural disaster.

The target areas are the provinces of Maputo (Ressano Garcia), Manica (Guro, Mossurize, Manica, and Sussundenga), Niassa (N'gauma, Mecanheles, and Mandimba), Zambezia (Milange), and Tete (Moatize, Chiuta, and Macanga).

The operational plan envisages the reconstruction and rehabilitation of health centers; distribution of food, seed, and tools, as well as basic goods; nutritional rehabilitation; potable water availability; family reunification; basic assistance and first aid and psychiatric support.

An additional 18 districts will also be covered by the program.

To ensure the social reintegration of the returnees and to prevent social instability, Mozambicans who sought refuge in neighboring countries, internally displaced persons, and the resident population will all receive equal treatment, stressed in the note that arrived at our editorial office.

In order to carry out these tasks, the Mozambican Red Cross will refer to the recommendation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (see "Repatriation and Reintegration of Mozambican Refugees" April 1993) for guidance on existing programs in asylum countries and to encourage its counterparts to initiate or implement similar programs in reception areas. [passage omitted]



**\* Tete: Efforts To Assist Returning Refugees**

93A50225A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
4 Jun 93 p 3

[Text] The number of Mozambican refugees who have returned since the end of October of last year to April of this year has reached 234,000. The majority of them have converged on the district of Angonia, in Tete, and on some areas in Zambezia and Niassa. This was revealed to NOTICIAS by Salvatore Ippolito, UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] coordinator for those areas. According to him, during that period, the UNHCR registered over 194 returnees for Tete Province alone, arriving mainly from Malawi. The source said that the provinces of Zambeza and Niassa registered 26,285 and 14,419 returnees, respectively.

Salvatore Ippolito said that the district of Angonia in Tete Province has received the largest number of people, currently totaling over 120,000 returnees from Malawi.

He explained that, until now, there has been no difficulty registering the influx of returnees. He added that the area has served as a transit point for people arriving from Malawi on their way to their homes.

According to Ippolito, 23 additional resettlement villages have been set up in various points of the district from the six that already existed.

**Social Infrastructure in the Settlement Centers**

The UNHCR representative for the three provinces added that infrastructure is currently being provided in the region in the form of health centers, schools, and wells to provide potable water to those who need it.

According to him, other programs, coordinated between the UNHCR and some NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], are planned for the province this year, such as the restoration of the health and school networks, especially in areas where they were destroyed.

He said that roads have been reopened linking the district capitals of Angonia, Macanga, and Tsangano, and plans are under way to repair the road in Mutarara District.

After having affirmed that reopening those roads would increase contact between those regions and the provincial capital, Salvatore Ippolito explained that this would also facilitate the tasks of resettlement and assistance to the returnees of those areas.

**Zambia and Zimbabwe: The Process Is Delayed**

NOTICIAS was informed that repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Zambia and Zimbabwe has been delayed. Commenting on the issue our source explained that this delay was caused by problems with ground transportation. He added that everything was being done with the hope that the process could start in June, no dates being given.

The source concluded that as far as returnees who enter the country via Tete Province are concerned, the UNHCR and several NGOs were studying the possibility of increasing the available funds, mainly to overcome logistical, material, human, and transportation problems to better serve the returnees.

**Zimbabwe**

**Economist Criticizes Government Policy, Ideology**

MB0907140893 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
in English 1 Jul 93 p 1

[Report by Regis Nyamakanga]

[Text] Tempers flared at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries annual congress last week when a prominent economist, Mr John Robertson, suggested the removal of the 13 year-old government of President Mugabe, saying Zimbabweans were not being "properly" led.

In an uncompromising speech, the First Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe chief economist said the ruling Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwean African National Union—Patriotic Front] was wasteful and responsible for Zimbabwe's economic degeneration.

Mr Robertson criticised the government's insatiable appetite for money, saying it was causing an upward spiral in inflation and forcing some companies to go under.

He said the continued depreciation of the Zimbabwean currency by the central bank had resulted in imports by the productive sector becoming unaffordable.

This had consequently caused the collapse of certain companies and the retrenchment of several hundreds of Zimbabwean workers at a time when the country was trying to solve the unemployment problem.

Mr Robertson said the ideological inclination of Mr Mugabe's administration was scaring away potential investors badly needed to shore-up the country's flailing economy.

"When a foreign investor hears the word comrade, he leaves immediately. I do not believe that black Africans know how emotive the word is," he said.

Mr Robertson also criticised government plans to localise all foreign insurance companies operating in Zimbabwe by August this year, saying this would send wrong signal to potential foreign investors.

"If you require investors to come in, why is it necessary to ask those already established to go out?" he said.

He also said the wage levels in Zimbabwe were now out of kilter with the cost of living and that this was being worsened by the removal of price controls.

There was very little investment in labour skills in the past because the pricing structure was built in a way meant to support low salaries, he said.

Mr Robertson said unless the government ceased to be wasteful, "conditions for a right government" would continue to be elusive.

"In fact Zimbabweans have not been properly governed since (former Rhodesian prime minister) Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence," he said.

The remarks did not amuse some delegates, including government ministers, who accused Mr Robertson of being a "dreamer" and a pessimist.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Witness Mangwende, who was conspicuously quiet during the congress, stood up and accused Mr Robertson of being a racist. Minister of State for Finance, Dr Tichaendepi Masaya, said it was untrue that the word comrade was "chasing" investors away. He said government had incurred a deficit over the years because it was spending money developing the health sector and the education system, which most blacks were denied during colonial rule.

Mr Chris Ushewokunze, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, said: "There is no good government in this world expect John Robertson. There are so many islands in this world and I suggest you (Robertson) go there and form a one man super government."

Despite raising some hackles, Mr Robertson later approached the Minister of Industry and Commerce and said: "I am very sorry minister, I did not know that you (government) do not want to be replaced."

A few years ago, government banned Mr Robertson from giving public speeches after he gave a controversial statement on the country's monetary policies.

### Minister on Government's 'Heavy' Money Market Borrowing

MB0907143793 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 Jul 93 p 11

[Text] The heavy borrowing by the central authorities on the money market in the current fiscal year does not mean that the government does not understand the link between fiscal and monetary policies, Senior Minister of Finance Dr Bernard Chidzero, last week said.

Dr Chidzero said public expenditure cuts promised by the government had not progressed as anticipated because of intervening economic and social factors.

These adverse factors—the recent severe drought and the enormous costs of manpower reduction—had forced the government to borrow more than was indicated in the last fiscal budget.

He told bankers at the launch of the Barclays Bank automated telling machine project last week that he had pegged borrowing projections for the government at \$94 million on the domestic money market but the local borrowings had been pushed upward of a billion dollars.

He said the small borrowing projection had been made before the drought which subsequently necessitated the funding of huge imports of food and costs of the Esap [Economic Structural Adjustment Program].

The minister told bankers that both fiscal and monetary discipline would work hand in hand as the fiscal side stabilised, saying the government did not wish to crowd out the private sector borrowing requirement for the sake of it.

The government and the private sector were partners in social and economic development as they would sink together in national economic instability.

The private sector, he said, should not abuse the Ogil [Open General Import Licence] facility by over-importing as this would lock up their liquidity in sluggish inventories.

He said the poor tobacco prices were a significant lesson to the tobacco farming community as this should teach it to diversify. He called on business enterprises to be more innovative and competitive to avoid sinking.

## Niger

### Agadez Soldiers Threaten To Mutiny

AB1207124793 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT  
12 Jul 93

[Text] Niamey, 12 Jul (AFP)—Soldiers of Agadez military garrison, situated 750 km northeast of Niamey, joined their colleagues of Zinder (750 km east) and Tahoua (400 km northeast) by threatening to mutiny if their demands for better conditions were not met within 24 hours, it was learned from sources close to the prefect's office.

Meanwhile, the "troop" of Zinder, Niger's second largest city with a population of 120,000, who mutinied for about 12 hours on 10 July, threatened to "resume their mutiny" at 1300 today if the government did not respond to their demands, a NIGER PRESS AGENCY correspondent pointed out. Colonel Moussa Moumouni Djermakoye, deputy chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, went to Zinder yesterday to hold talks with the soldiers, Mr. Balla Tarno, prefect of Zinder, told AFP.

### President Ousmane Warns Against Further Protests

AB1307100093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Address by President Mahamane Ousmane on 12 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerois: Barely three months ago, our people completed in a calm, serene, and dignified atmosphere the process leading to the establishment of democratic institutions initiated in the wake of the sovereign national conference. Many national and international observers, who monitored and supervised the various elections, emphasized that these polls were free and fair, and hailed the great maturity shown by our people on this occasion. Following the policy statement made by the new government and overwhelmingly approved by Parliament, you were able to assess the many complex challenges confronting our country now as a result of the thoughtlessness, lack of foresight, and excesses of the previous regimes.

These challenges include the armed rebellion in the north of our country, the extremely fragile authority and credibility of the state, the disastrous situation of the public finances coupled with the unbearable internal and external debt burden, and the devastated economy marked by the bankrupt situation of most state enterprises and businesses. In the face of such a situation, the new authorities undertook to restore the credibility and authority of the state soon after assuming function. They also undertook to consolidate national unity by resolutely seeking a negotiated solution to the rebellion problem, and to reorganize public finances by bringing under control state expenditures and increasing revenues in order to create conditions for economic revival.

Just as these measures are beginning to yield fruit as evidenced by the peace accord signed with the rebels and adhered to on the ground, as well as by the renewed confidence among our hardworking masses, and the growing interest shown by our foreign partners in our country, a dangerous situation is surfacing as a result of the demands made by the troops.

These demands are as follows: The scrapping of the economic and budgetary measures, especially those calling for a reduction in wage indexes and the freeze on payment of salary arrears; payment of salary arrears and (?ad hoc) allowances; the payment of [words indistinct] and the implementation of the recommendations made by the Armed Forces' national conference; immediate resumption of [word indistinct] and patrol operations; immediate handing over by the rebels of their weapons before the troops can go back to the barracks; the mandatory allocation of low-cost housing units to all soldiers who have served for 10 years; and last, allowing the Army to take charge of food distribution in the affected areas. A 48-hour ultimatum, starting on 10 July, was issued to government to meet these demands.

Fellow countrymen, as you can see, most of these concerns are common to all government employees, while others are indisputably political demands. In fact, civil servants are awaiting payment of four to five months of overdue salaries while many students have been waiting for the payment of their scholarships for many long months, and the state owes businessmen over 23 billion CFA francs. These are all priority concerns for the authorities and they are endeavoring to find a global solution to the problem of the state treasury. The government, therefore, understands some of these demands, mainly those concerning our Armed Forces' salary arrears as well as their living and working conditions.

The government, therefore, understands some of these demands, mainly concerning our Armed Forces' salary arrears as well as their living and working conditions. However, we cannot tolerate that under the pretext of material demands, our Armed Forces, which according to their statutes constitute a nonpolitical institution, should try to dictate political guidelines to the government—because these demands are actually political guidelines—and that they should interfere in the functioning of the republican institutions that our people sovereignly created for themselves, to the point of seriously jeopardizing the existence of these institutions.

Dear compatriots, Article 30 of our Constitution imposes on all Niger citizens, whether civilian or military, the sacred duty of respecting the Constitution and the legal order of the Republic in any circumstance. We intend to fully assume our responsibilities of head of state or president of the Republic. We took the solemn oath to respect and ensure respect for the Constitution that the people freely drew up for themselves; to respect the republican state; and to respect and defend citizens' rights and liberties. As commander in chief of the Armed Forces, we intend to ensure that the military of all



ranks—officers, noncommissioned officers, and the rank and file—respect the statutory obligations which are binding on them. We want to state in clear terms to each and everyone that our national Army is not a trade union, a political party, or an institution above the law.

As stipulated by one of the recommendations of the national conference of the Armed Forces, the Army must obey political authorities, and it has no other objectives than those assigned it by the political authorities. We would like that to be understood as such.

In this regard, we have instructed the minister of national defense and the chief of defense staff to take the necessary steps to ensure that order, discipline, and respect for hierarchy are restored immediately to the barracks. No doubt, these are criteria for assessing the efficiency of the military hierarchy which should assume its responsibilities, all its responsibilities. The minister of national defense and the chief of defense staff have also been instructed to ensure the ongoing payment of June salaries and that of arrears of allowances for temporary absence, food, and soap supplies.

Similarly, and in accordance with the conclusions of the national conference of the Armed Forces, the government will pursue its program of reorganizing our Army at all levels. The implementation of this program has already begun.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, the rank and file of our valiant Army, who are confronted with various problems similar to those of other bodies of the nation, I call on you to show loyalty and patriotism to restore calm and discipline within the Niger Armed Forces.

Niger citizens, dear compatriots, in order to defend the gains of your longstanding struggle to build together democracy and a law-abiding state in our country, I know that I can count on each of you.

Long live the Republic, Long Live Democratic Niger.

### Nigeria

#### SDP's Abiola To 'Attack' Government in Court 13 Jul

AB1207213593 Paris AFP in English 2115 GMT 12 Jul 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, July 12 (AFP)—Chief Moshood Abiola, who has proclaimed himself winner of the June 12 presidential election, will attack the government in court Tuesday [13 July] for canceling the poll and disqualifying him, a judicial source said Monday [12 July].

The announcement came as an official spokesman announced top military officers Monday took "useful decisions which are in the best interest of Nigeria."

Abiola, and his deputy, Ambassador Baba Gan Kingibe, are asking the Lagos High Court for injunctions to restrain the federal military government from handing

over power to any person or persons not elected in accordance with provisions of decree 13, 1993.

The decree was voided by Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

They are also asking the court to restrain the federal military government or any of its agencies from dissolving the existing democratic institutions in the country.

They are seeking to compel the government to announce the election results and to prevent the military from remaining in power after August 27.

In his suit, Abiola claims that the formation of a national government is "unconstitutional and illegitimate." [passage omitted]

#### Senior Military Officers Decide on New Elections

AB1307080093 Paris AFP in English 0006 GMT  
13 Jul 93

[Text] Abuja, 13 Jul (AFP)—The Nigerian military regime has announced it will hold fresh presidential elections to end a national crisis triggered by its refusal to accept the results of last month's polls. "There is no alternative to the choice of the president than by democratic elections," the regime said in a statement late Monday [12 July].

The statement said the administration would now consult the country's two political parties, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the National Republican Convention, along with the electoral commission, to draft plans for the new election.

The announcement put an end to the idea of an interim national unity government that the regime had proposed as an option to political leaders last week.

Lawyers for Moshood Abiola, the SDP candidate who reportedly won the June 12 poll, have said they will seek a high court injunction Tuesday [13 July] to force President Ibrahim Babangida's government to declare the election results.

The regime's decision to void the June 12 elections, on grounds that they had been tainted by corruption, led to three days of demonstrations last week in Lagos, Nigeria's business capital, in which at least 17 people died. Monday's statement reiterated the regime's pledge to hand over power to a civilian government by August 27.

Abiola's court action will also seek to restrain the military from handing over power to any person or group not elected in accordance with government decree 13 of 1993, his lawyers said in Lagos.

Babangida annulled all decrees concerning the elections when he voided the poll last month.

The chairman of the SDP, Tony Anenih, and the head of the rival Republican National Convention, Hamed

Kusamoto, had no immediate comment on the announcement Monday night.

Meanwhile, the human rights activist Dr Beko Ransome-Kuti, who called for civil disobedience after the annulment of the elections, was charged in court here Monday with sedition and conspiracy, his daughter told AFP.

Ransome-Kuti, who is president of the Campaign for Democracy—an umbrella group of human rights bodies—is due to appear in court Tuesday with his fellow accused, notably Gani Fawehinmi and Femi Felana, his daughter added.

#### **Chukwumerije Comments**

*AB1307091593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] Senior military and police officers have decided that a fresh election is the only credible and acceptable way of choosing a president for the country. In a resolution adopted at a meeting in Abuja yesterday [12 July], the officers emphasized that there was no alternative to the choice of a president elected by a democratic election. They pledged that the Federal Government will work with the two political parties and the National Electoral Commission to fashion out an acceptable program for the emergence of a democratically elected president.

The senior military and police officers reaffirmed their support for democracy and all the democratic institutions established by the present administration at the various tiers of government. They reassured Nigerians of the commitment of the Armed Forces to the target date of 27 August for the final disengagement of the military from government. The officers also renewed their pledge to make the present regime the last military administration in the country. The resolutions were later presented to the two political parties at a meeting with the Federal Government in Abuja last night. The meeting was presided over by the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu.

After the meeting, the leaders of the two political parties declined to make any comment to newsmen. However, the secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, explained that the political parties needed time to study the resolutions and make a response. He said that the date for another meeting between the government and the two political parties will be announced at the appropriate time. Comrade Chukwumerije emphasized that the government has no intention of extending the transition program and was determined to conduct elections in cooperation with the two parties. He explained that a national government would lack legitimacy which is crucial to a democratic administration.

#### **Government Rejects Parties Interim Plan**

*AB1307105893 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 13 Jul 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has rejected the option of setting up an interim government agreed jointly by the SDP [Social Democratic Party] and NRC [National Republican Convention].

Addressing newsmen at the end of a meeting between the government and the two parties yesterday night, the secretary of information, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, said the government believes that the holding of a fresh election remains the only acceptable way of choosing a president for the country. He said the option of setting up an interim government was rejected because such government could not claim any legitimacy under the democratic principles and democratization process which the government believes in. Furthermore, such government was against the government's commitment to hand over power to a democratically elected civilian president on 27 August.

The government said it will now work jointly with the two parties and the National Electoral Commission to fashion out an acceptable program that would enable the emergence of a democratically elected president.

The government appealed to the two parties to cooperate with it in its effort towards making this administration the last military government in the country. It also reaffirmed the commitment of Nigeria's military and police officers to the unity, stability, and the existence of Nigeria as a corporate sovereign state.

The government condemned the recent wave of violence in some parts of the country and commended Nigerians for their unflinching support, pointing out that dialogue remained the only civilized way of settling disputes.

#### **NEC Commissioner, Directors Appointed**

*AB0907170593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] One more commissioner has been appointed to serve in the reconstituted National Electoral Commission, NEC. She is Mrs. Rose Oko, who until her appointment was director general in the Presidency.

A statement by the commission in Abuja today says four new directors have also been appointed. They are Mr. Mohamed Ali for personnel management; U.A. Yabo, legal services; Mr. S. Osemeri, public affairs; and Dr. Usoma Wuabe, for research and statistics. Mr. Umara Ashmi was retained as director of finance and supplies.



## Togo

### President Eyadema Appeals for Respect of Accord

AB1207172693 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600  
GMT 12 Jul 93

[Text] After the ratification of the Ouagadougou agreement in Lome, President Gnassingbe Eyadema urged the presidential and Collective of Democratic Opposition-II delegation to look into the same direction, namely that of our country's economic development. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Togolese people and for myself, I would simply like to thank and congratulate you for all that was done in Ouagadougou. With my little experience in the field of negotiations, I know how delicate and difficult your undertaking was. Much patience was needed to reach the agreement that was just signed. I think that by doing so, you have proved what Africans are able to do, and, believe me, I have always kept my promise. It is easy to sign agreements, but what is important is that the agreement is respected. I would like to tell my younger brothers of the two delegations that political adversaries are not enemies. You are the same and defending the same cause, which is Togo's cause. You are bound to live together and to move in the same direction, namely that of country's economic development. Nobody else will come and help Togo overcome its underdevelopment. And when one talks of man, it is not like this building in which we are sitting now, but the most important thing is the promise made and how to keep it, justice, and the reason [word indistinct]. So, you two delegations facing each other, do know that your interests are complementary. You are defending—and I have already stressed it—the Togolese people's interests. The Togolese people trusted us and we should not disappoint them, for after us the world will not come to an end. There are the present and future generations and there is also a history that we should consider if we do not want to be condemned by history, we must carry out our mission. We must prove our worth. What is important is not the number of years spent at the head of the country, but instead the achievements. We spent one, two, three or 25 years and so on at the head of the country, but what did we achieve? And if we are not able to contribute our quota to the construction of this country? It is better to jealously guard the gains of this regime and the Togolese people. This is what I want to tell you: We agree with what the two delegations have just signed. We refer this question to destiny. This country has been destroyed, is almost half-dead, and it would be better if this destruction does not continue. No country can be developed without peace, security, and political stability. This is my appeal to you.

Beginning today, we must work together. Nobody can force himself on his destiny. Destiny made us what we were, what we are, and we should continue to trust our destiny. One cannot rebel against one's destiny, as you

well know. If destiny wants this or that person to rule this country, nobody can oppose it. Therefore, you should work together from now on to honor our commitment vis-a-vis [words indistinct] and friendly country, Burkina Faso, which worked tirelessly with its people, government, and National Assembly. Let us do our best so that people will not be able to say that there is still trouble in Togo. That is why it is absolutely necessary for the monitoring committee to be created so that we can take our country out of the impasse it has been in for a few years now. Thank you. [end recording]

### Opposition Leaders React

AB1207114193 London BBC World Service in English  
0600 GMT 12 Jul 93

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] For many months now Togo's opposition groups have been at loggerheads with the country's military ruler, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, over the political situation there. That impasse is about to change with the signing of a crucial agreement yesterday in the Burkinabe capital, Ouagadougou. Representatives of the opposition and government officials agreed on 25 August as the date for presidential elections in Togo. This comes at a time when opposition leaders have expressed serious reservations about the general security situation on the ground, and also about the fate of the thousands of refugees presently residing in camps in neighboring Ghana and Benin. Ben Dotsei Malor has been speaking to some members of the Togolese opposition on the deal with President Eyadema's government. Here is his report:

[Malor] The 26-point accord was initialed by the two sides and by the Burkinabe Government of Captain Blaise Compaore who are the mediators. The agreement centers on two main points—security and the organization of elections. On security, it was agreed that the Togolese Army be kept out of politics and that they be strictly confined to barracks. On elections, a National Electoral Commission of nine members is to be established—three to be selected by the government, three from the opposition, two to be chosen jointly by the two parties—and the president of the Togolese Court of Appeal is to serve as the chairman of the commission. Mr. Sanvee De Tovi, leader of the opposition delegation at the Ouagadougou talks, expressed his delight at the outcome;

[Begin De Tovi recording] Our feeling is a feeling of satisfaction after having signed the agreement because we hope that it will put an end to the tribulations of our people. We know in what conditions our people have been fleeing the country, and we think that since security will be restored, they will come back to Togo, and we are happy about this. [end recording]

[Malor] Another leading opposition figure and former OAU secretary general, Dr. Edem Kodjo, however, accepts that not every aspect of the accord will be acceptable to all concerned.



[Begin Kodjo recording] We know that the agreement is not completely a 100 percent satisfactory but it is a compromise. We have to give and take in a compromise, but generally speaking, I think this is an agreement which is convenient to us, and we have signed this agreement and we are prepared to make all efforts for the implementation of this agreement. [end recording]

[Malor] And not all the 22 Togolese opposition parties were represented at these talks. Mr. Gilchrist Olympio, son of Togo's assassinated first president and main challenger to President Eyadema, did not attend. On the line to the Ghanaian capital, Accra, last night, I asked him for a reaction to the agreement reached in Ouagadougou.

[Begin recording] [Olympio] We are in a very, very unusual situation whereby four people representing four parties out of 22 regrouped in a party assembly, decided all of a sudden to sign a commitment on behalf of all other parties. Now, certainly we were not represented, but there are 22 parties, associations, and trade unions. Until now, they have decided to go to Mr. Eyadema in Togo and finalize agreement. We haven't seen the agreement, we do not know what is involved, and we feel the whole situation is just null and void.

[Malor] You are reckoned to be one opposition leader who has the potential to become a viable a presidential candidate. What conditions would you like to see before you spend the next 45 days possibly going home and campaigning and taking part in the elections?

[Olympio] Well, as we have said, we are not against negotiations, but what we are saying is that the Army must be put back in their barracks. Cantonment of Togolese Army must be done in an effective way. That means, we must have enough foreign military observers to make sure they don't come out again and start shooting people and setting houses on fire. Now, if this is done, then naturally we will tell trade unionists to tell their people to go back to work but we are uncomfortable about elections being organized by the current Government of Togo under Mr. Koffigoh, who has been criticized by the unanimity of the opposition. Before you fix any date at all, it is important that we solve problems, problems of 350,000 refugees, problems of a general strike that is in its eighth month, problem of a government that is 100 percent controlled by Eyadema and his friends. If these problems are solved, if problems of this nature and foreign observers come—which we welcome—and are able to work within the system, and there is transparency and fairness, naturally we will go ahead and participate in such election. [end recording]

#### **COD-II Leader Expresses Hope**

*LD1107200393 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] [Announcer] [passage omitted] The opposition in Togo has expressed hope that the accord signed with the government on elections will be strictly

enforced and does not hide its satisfaction with this accord. Listen to Edem Kodjo, one of the leaders of the Collective of the Democratic Opposition, COD-2:

[Begin Kodjo recording] We can be satisfied that an agreement between the two sides, COD-2 and the presidential tendency, was reached today. I believe that this is an extremely positive sign considering the severity of the crisis, considering all the problems experienced by the Togolese people, the suffering, the difficulties, I believe that this conclusion can only be considered a fortunate outcome. [end recording]

[Announcer] [passage omitted] In the presidential camp one speaks of an agreement honoring Africa, comments Ouattara Natachaba, a member of the official delegation:

[Begin Natachaba recording] This is the result of the dialogue which prevailed, a dialogue which we always maintained, which we always wanted and we can only express our satisfaction and hope that the Togolese may agree at last to have elections and bring our country back to the path of the state of law which all desire. We did not attempt to exclude anyone; what matters is that all Togolese may continue the democratic process in peace and stability. [end recording]

[Announcer] Another reaction was that of the French ambassador in Burkina Faso, who witnessed the signing ceremony, he spoke of great relief in Paris following this happy outcome. The Ouagadougou accord should give the green light to Togolese refugees in Ghana and Benin for a return in their homeland; thousands left Lome at the beginning of the year, fearing new violent clashes.

#### **Olympio Criticizes Agreement**

*LD1207141993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Statement by opposition leader Gilchrist Olympio to correspondent Monique Masse; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Begin recording] [Olympio] We do not yet know the number of military observers who have to be on the spot in Togo, how these observers will be deployed across the country, or whether the military observers will be exclusively Burkinabese and French; the same thing goes for the supervision committee. In principle we must invite certain countries to enter this supervision committee. Will these countries accept this role? As to the problem of the special fund for peace, we do not yet know who will be giving the orders. I seem to understand that it is the Koffigoh government and the president of the republic. I would have preferred to see a national security committee in which we would have participated as the opposition. Concerning the organization of the elections, the prefects who have been nominated by the president of the republic and Koffigoh in the last two months will stay in their positions and will effectively control the elections. Even the president of

the Supreme Court is a member of Eyadema's bureau, and he is the one who will preside over the electoral committee. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Gilchrist Olympio, speaking to our correspondent Monique Masse. Let us go back to those who have signed the accord and who will therefore be taking part in these presidential elections, the first

round of which will be on 25 August. A moment ago, Leopold Gnininvi [chairman of the Collectif de l'Opposition Democratique or COD II], told us that there would be only one candidate presented by the COD II for the presidential elections. There also will be single COD II candidates in each constituency for the parliamentary elections.

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